

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

PUBLIC  
SCHOOLS  
CLOSEDAlso Movie Theaters, Lodges  
and Public Gatherings  
of All Kinds

## "FLU" ON THE WANE HERE

Tuesday morning of this week, local Health Officer, Dr. H. P. Beebe, acting under orders of Dr. C. St. Clair Drake, Director of the State Department of Public Health, took measures to close the Antioch schools, churches, picture shows, etc., and to prohibit the holding of lodge meetings and social gatherings of all kinds, in order that the epidemic might the sooner be checked.

Also acting upon his advice Wm. Christian, President of the Village Board, issued orders that all school children must be kept off the public streets except when upon absolutely necessary errands.

This, however does not mean that there is cause for undue alarm, for according to figures in the hands of the local health officer, the epidemic right here in the village of Antioch is considerably on the wane. Last week the total number of new cases within the corporate limits of the village, reported to him was sixty-eight, while the new cases this week has totaled but forty-four a decrease of twenty-four within the village limits.

Last week the two Antioch doctors were handling approximately two hundred and seventy-five cases in Antioch and surrounding territory. This week they are unable to give an estimate on account of conditions being so materially changed each day. In last week's issue we were able to state that although there was so large a number of cases there had been no deaths, but this week there has been two deaths with what is supposed to be a considerably smaller number of cases.

The State Department makes the estimate that there are at the present time 170,000 cases in the state outside of Chicago and 17,900 in that city. The Department is convinced that the epidemic has reached a point where it requires prompt and vigorous measures, consequently the "closing" orders as given to Antioch, are being put into force throughout the entire state until the epidemic subsides, with the exception, however, of schools which are allowed to remain open in localities not affected. Dr. Drake says that in his opinion all communities not already visited, will be before the epidemic passes.

Mrs. Chas. Horton  
Buried Monday Afternoon

Monday afternoon the remains of Mrs. Charles Horton, a bride of about four months, was laid at rest in the Antioch cemetery. The departed was the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moran of Liberty Corners.

She was born in the town of Salem on November 26, 1900, and grew to womanhood in that locality. On the 25th of last May she was united in marriage to Charles Horton and took up her home near Bristol.

She had never been robust, and although always looked upon as frail, her condition was not thought to be serious until a few weeks ago, when she became quite ill and the attending physician advised the consultation of a specialist, who informed them that she was suffering from Holckins disease and a complication of other troubles and also stated that her time upon earth would be short, and when in connection with all else she contracted the influenza she survived but a few days and passed away Saturday morning.

The funeral services were held at the M. E. church in this village Monday afternoon with Rev. Pollock in charge.

## Cables Improve With Age.

It is found that the insulation resistance of telephone cables increases with the age of the cable, when it lies in the ground, because the moisture it possesses appears to be dried out.

## Sable Philosopher.

De hymn tells you 'bout bein' "in Heaven a thousand years," but dar's some folks what couldn't stand sich long time prosperity.—Atlanta Constitution.

New Food Regulations for  
Hotels and Restaurants

New regulations for the service of food in hotels, restaurants, and public eating houses will be put into effect October 21, by the United States Food Administration.

In order to fulfill the American promise to send 17,500,000 tons of food to the Allies this year, public eating houses are being asked to observe a more strict conservation program than last year, and to accomplish this, Mr. Hoover has issued twelve general orders which will be strictly enforced through the control of distribution of sugar, flour and other food supplies.

These regulations limit the service of butter to one half ounce per person a meal, and of only one kind of meat to a person. Sugar bowls will not be allowed on tables or counters and no sugar may be served unless the patron requests it, and then only one teaspoonful or its equivalent per person a meal.

Bread or toast must not be served as a garniture or under meat and no bread or other bakery product will be served which does not contain at least 20% wheat flour substitutes, nor shall more than 2 ounces of this so called "victory bread" be served to a person. If breads made from wheat flour substitutes are served in place of the "victory bread," 4 ounces may be served to a person.

The new regulations forbid bringing bread of any kind, to the table until after the first course has been served. They also forbid the use of bacon as a garniture. The service of American cheese is also limited to one half ounce per person a meal.

It is pointed out that failure of any public eating places to comply with these regulations will be regarded as a practice forbidden by section 4, of the Food Control Act of August 10, 1917, and dealt with accordingly.

No cakes with icings made from cane or beet sugar will be served, and eating places will also from now on, economize in the use of coffee. All banquets and luncheons will be simplified to the greatest possible extent.

Truman Belcher Is  
Influenza Victim

Monday morning at 9:30 o'clock at his home occurred the death of Truman L. Belcher, a well known resident of Channel, from complications arising from a severe case of Spanish influenza. His illness was of a very short duration covering a period of only four days.

The deceased was forty years of age last March and was born and reared in the state of Pennsylvania but had made his home at Channel lake for about twelve years. He was united in marriage to Miss Tillie Mau who with their three children, a boy of fourteen and two girls five and eight years of age are left to mourn the loss of a kind and considerate husband and father. He is also survived by his mother, one sister and one brother all of whom reside in the east.

The funeral services are held this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock at the M. E. church in this village and the remains will be laid at rest in the Hillside cemetery. On account of the State Board of Health stating that all funerals must be private, only the family and the closest friends will be in attendance although the services are held in the church. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the community in their sorrow.

## The Cinque Ports.

"The cinque ports" of England are the "five ports," Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney and Hastings. In jaxon and succeeding times they were bound to furnish ships for the purpose of repelling invasion, and in return were granted special privileges. Rye and Winchelsea were afterward added to them. To be appointed warden of the cinque ports is still considered a very high honor.

## Courage and Cowardice.

The thin line between courage and cowardice is none too distinctly drawn, for it rides astride fear. And it must seem innate to be told how one can be either a coward or a courageous man, depending altogether upon which side of the line one takes the first step, but the formula has held good in actual practice in our very best war. —From "Am I a Coward?" by Eugene L. Harrison, in Physical Culture.

## Materials in Airplane.

Exclusive of the engine, the average airplane contains 4,320 nails, 3,377 screws, 920 steel clampings, 798 forgings, 276 turnbuckles, 65 pounds of aluminum and relative quantities of varnish, rubber, linen, wood, etc.

## Change While You Look.

By moving a single lever a new automobile body is converted into an open car or a two-seated vehicle.

## HELP HIM CARRY ON—BUY MORE BONDS

Are You Going to Let the  
Kaiser Win? If Not, Buy  
Bonds TodayAntioch Is Short \$45,300 of Its Quota  
of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Have  
YOU Bought Your Share?Give the Final Knock-out Blow to the  
Kaiser and Back Up the Boys Over  
There by Buying Bonds NOW

The time set by the U. S. Government for us to step forward and make up the quota of our respected townships in the Fourth Liberty loan is fast drawing to a close. Only two more days are left. The sales must close Saturday evening and the local chairman, Chase Webb, must make out his detailed report Sunday morning and turn it in to County Chairman Burnett not later than Sunday afternoon.

This is the last call for you to respond to the voice of duty. Our quota of \$84,700 is not yet half raised. Up to the time of going to press only \$39,400 have been subscribed for, by three hundred and seventy-five individuals, an average of \$100. each. This is far short of what it should be.

Those who have taken out a fifty dollar bond are asked to make \$100, if possible, and those who have gone to the \$100 mark are asked to make it higher. This is one of the most critical times of our history, and it now behooves every one of us to prove our faith in American victory. If we do not come across with our dollars at this time we show a weakening, we acknowledge the adroitness of the German nation in spreading the "German Peace Talk Propaganda" at just this time, and we furnish the Kaiser one more weapon to use against us. What more gratifying news could our enemies want than to learn that America can not raise her loan?

Remember this does not mean that someone else must do more, it is an appeal to you each and every one of you personally to help Antioch to raise her quota and to do her share in contributing to the down fall of the Kaiser.

Mr. Webb has a plan under way by which every locality will be visited on Friday or Saturday. Don't be surprised if he or one of the other members of the committee call upon you either one of these days. Be ready to help them to raise the \$45,300 that we still lack. If you haven't the ready money just now, you can make your purchase on the installment plan by depositing 10% of the amount that you wish to purchase.

## Optimistic Thought.

The highest virtue of all is victory over ourselves.

## What About Antioch?

What's the matter with Antioch only \$39,400 subscribed for the 4th Liberty Loan.

We are \$39,400 short. Only Friday and Saturday to make good. Will you do it. It must be done quick. Is there not 30 persons who will take \$1000 each and 30 more \$500. Go to either bank and do it. There are plenty here able to do so. That will put the town over in good shape, then we can answer Antioch is all right.

Committee.

Lake County's Quota and  
Subscriptions Up to Tuesday

The following table shows loan totals in Lake county towns up to Tuesday night, together with the quotas which are supposed to be raised:

|                     | Totals to Date | Quota       |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Antioch.....        | \$ 43,600      | \$ 84,700   |
| Avon.....           | 52,650         | 83,000      |
| Benton.....         | 39,050         | 80,700      |
| Cuba.....           | 47,700         | 39,450      |
| East Deerfield..... | 461,300        | 594,650     |
| Ela.....            | 27,800         | 53,750      |
| Fremont.....        | 6,050          | 39,650      |
| Grant.....          | 10,750         | 33,950      |
| Lake Villa.....     | 20,800         | 49,950      |
| Libertyville.....   | 142,800        | 207,050     |
| Newport.....        | 12,450         | 47,150      |
| Shields.....        | 856,850        | 784,350     |
| Vernon.....         | 22,850         | 48,950      |
| Warren.....         | 24,250         | 53,850      |
| West Deerfield..... | 23,700         | 44,250      |
| Wauconda.....       | 16,000         | 52,500      |
| Waukegan.....       | 518,650        | 768,150     |
| Total.....          | \$2,318,250    | \$3,063,300 |

## Sheep Best Farm Fertilizers.

Sheep produce the most valuable of all farm fertilizers. Their sharp hoofs work this well into the soil. This quality has earned for sheep the title of "Golden Hoof." In England land which during Queen Elizabeth's reign produced only six bushels of wheat per acre has been made to yield 80 bushels at present, simply by pasturing the land to sheep.

## No Microbes in High Altitudes.

According to eminent scientists, not a single microbe exists in mountain air above the height of 2,000 feet.

Tractor Demonstration  
On Curtis Farm

At 10:00 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 19, 1918, on the Walker M. Curtis Estate farm, located 1 mile south of Salem, Wisconsin, at a signal given by Field Manager, Griffith Richards, twelve tractors will start in to plow three acres each. Records will be kept of fuel and oil consumption of each tractor. Farmers are short of labor due to the draft of their sons and hired men so they must buy tractors to help them maintain the production of food products demanded by Uncle Sam. This tractor demonstration is conducted in order that farmers may see the various tractors in action and so be better able to decide on the make of tractors they desire to purchase. Every farmer within a radius of 30 miles is invited to be present at this big tractor demonstration. See the following tractor plow: Avery, Case, Cleveland, Eagle, Farmer Boy, Fordson, International, Moline, Rumley, Turner Simplicity and Wallis.

For the purpose of encouraging the farmers to do better plowing, which will increase food production, two plowing demonstrations for horse-drawn plows will be conducted. There will be a class for walking plows and a class for riding plows (including sulky and gang plows.) Farmers who believe they are good plowmen are invited to take part in the contest, which will begin at 2 p. m. They must furnish their own team and plow. Farmers who intend to enter this competition should send in their names to Griffith Richards, Kenosha, Wis., at once and state whether they intend to use a walking or riding plow.

Fox Lake Pays Homage  
to Returning Hero

When Noel White, the twenty-three years old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. White of Fox Lake, and the first Lake County Marine to be sent home from the firing line, reached his home town last Tuesday afternoon he found almost the entire town turned out to pay homage to its returning hero.

Young White was injured June 15, while in action in the Belleau woods in France, his injury consisting of a shattered elbow, which although given the best of treatment will be useless for about two years, although an ultimate recovery is hoped for. With eleven other Marines he was sent back to America to recuperate, his destination being the Great Lakes Station. He arrived there about ten days ago and when on Tuesday morning he learned that he was to be given a few days furlough he lost no time in calling on the home folks and asking them to come for him.

It was a memorable occasion, practically every one in town was on hand to extend to him a most hearty welcome. As the auto came in sight the village fire bell was set to ringing and the Allendale band which had been hastily summoned struck up "Keep the Home Fires Burning." He was escorted into town by a procession made up of school children and other residents of the place, headed by a banner bearing the words "welcome home our boy."

At the end of his short furlough he will return to the Great Lakes and will still be under orders the same as the rest. He expresses the wish that he might recover the use of his arm soon enough to go back and help finish the war.

## Mischievous Magpie.

Birds of the magpie kind are like monkeys, full of mischief, play, and mimicry. There is a story of a tame magpie that was seen busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and when so much solemnly and a studied way dropping them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried "Curra-ack!" triumphantly, and set off for another. On examining the spot a pond was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement.

## That's How It's Done.

A black mammy's recipes for her makes: "Why, sure, honey, I'll tell you less how to do it. You takes as much meal as you wants, mix in some flour an' three or four algs, put in milk nough to make it thick as it oughter be; don't forget a pinch o' two o' salt in a good-sized lump o' butter; drop in a little sugar, too; den fill de little pans an' put 'em in de oven . . . till dey's done, honey."

## Incongruities.

A St. Louis man, who was arrested, had a picture of his Sunday school teacher and one of a burlesque actress on his person. The Philadelphia Telegram has discovered a man whose diet is cream puffs and pig's feet. We know of a baseball writer whose hobby is Shakespeare.—Buffalo News.

NEWS  
ITEMS OF  
INTERESTOur Exchanges Have Many  
Items of Different Events  
Concerning News.

## NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

After the village had been without a place where a stranger could get a bite to eat for several months, Lou Frank has had the courage to open a restaurant at Grayslake.

Capt. Chester West, well known at Elkhorn, was killed in action in France. He is survived by his wife and two-months-old daughter, of whose birth he had never learned.

The state food administration closed the flour mill, elevator and warehouse of the R. T. Koenig Co. at Watertown for six violations of the federal food regulations. Three licenses held by the concern have been revoked indefinitely.

A farmer from near Watertown passed through Hartland one day the past week with six beautiful dapple gray horses, each one wearing a new brass-trimmed harness. He is reported to have stated that he purchased the horses from a Milwaukee brewing company for \$600 for the lot.

E. P. Shager, for many years a prominent farmer of the town of Sharon and for several years engaged in the agricultural implement business in Sharon village, was instantly killed when the motor truck which he was driving was struck by a train, as he was crossing the tracks in Sharon.

The Wisconsin food administration within a few days will announce prices on all cuts of meat sold in Wisconsin meat shops. The price must be posted in each market in plain view of the patrons. The order to grocers to display prices on all articles offered for sale became effective throughout the state last Tuesday.

According to the Milwaukee Journal Edgar Grant Sisson, who is in charge of the secret service operation in Russia and who brought to light the documents in the Lenin-Trotsky deal with Germany, is a Wisconsin man, born in the town of Alto, near Waupun. Mr. Sisson was educated at Northwestern western University and began a newspaper career as reporter on the Chicago Chronicle.

Otto Meurer, proprietor of the Oakland resort, Powers lake, was the defendant in a suit brought by the state alleging that he had been selling liquor without a license. The case was brought to trial in Judge Lyon's justice court at Elkhorn and before a jury of six men Meurer was found guilty, and received a sentence of ninety days in the county jail, in addition to being requested to pay the costs of the action. Meurer made no defense, and it is stated that he may appeal to a higher court. A lady secret service operative from Milwaukee figured largely in the case.

Death of Susan L. Brown  
Occurred Sunday

Last Sunday afternoon marked the passing of Susan L. Brown, wife of Fred W. Brown, at her home at Bean Hill. Her illness was of only a short duration and her demise was caused by pneumonia which followed a severe case of influenza.

The deceased, whose maiden name was Lucas was born at East Rochester, Ohio, March 1, 1881, and was united in marriage to Fred Brown November 8, 1903, and has since that time resided on the Brown farm east of this village.

She leaves to mourn her loss her husband and one daughter, a mother, father and six brothers and sisters. She was a member of Olson camp No. 459, R. N. A., but on account of the funeral being private the members of the order did not attend in a body as is customary.

The funeral services were held at the home Wednesday afternoon with Rev. Pollock in charge. The burial was in the Millburn cemetery.

Iceland's Fisheries. Iceland has excellent fisheries among the best in the world, and her fishing industry is growing rapidly.

# The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By  
Arthur N. Davis, D.D.S.  
American Dentist  
to the Kaiser from  
1904 to 1918

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## CHAPTER II.—Continued.

"And then," the Kaiser went on, "when their great offensive was on, a week of being launched we broke through their lines on a slope 3,000 feet high, covered with snow, where they couldn't bring up their reserves or new guns, and we surrounded them."

"We took practically everything they possessed—food enough to feed our entire army without calling upon our own supplies at all. Never before had our armies seen such an accumulation of ammunition. I must certainly go down to see it."

"We cut off their northern retreat and, as they swung their army to the south, we captured 60,000 of them up to their knees in the rice fields. One of the great mistakes they made was in carrying their civilian refugees with them—clogging their narrow roads and impeding the retreat of their soldiers. We had taken possession of their most productive regions, and their retreat was through territory which yielded them nothing. Just think of that retreating army thrown upon the already impoverished inhabitants of that section. Why, they'll starve to death!"

"Everywhere we went we found their big guns abandoned. In one small village we came upon a gun decorated with flowers and surmounted with a portrait of Emperor Franz Josef. It had been put there by the Italian inhabitants of the village to show their happiness at being released at last from the yoke of the intolerable Italian lawyer government! How terribly the Italians must have treated them! Italy will never get over this defeat. This was real help from God! Now, we've got the allies!" and he struck his left hand with his right with great force to emphasize his apparent conviction that the turning point in the war had been reached with Italy's collapse.

That the Kaiser now regarded himself and his armies as invincible I felt, and I feared that the success in Italy would be followed at the first favorable opportunity by a gigantic offensive on the western front.

Indeed, on a subsequent occasion, when he called at my office for further treatment, and again referred to the Italian triumph, he remarked: "If our armies could capture 300,000 Italians—and those 300,000 might just as well be dead as far as Italy is concerned—we can do the same thing against our enemies on the west!"

This was one of the interviews I was so anxious to report to the representatives of the American Intelligence department at our legation in Copenhagen and, later on, when I finally arrived in that city, I related it in great detail to them. I remained in Copenhagen eleven days and during the greater part of that time I was being interviewed by one or another of the representatives of our Intelligence department. Exactly two months later, on March 21, the western offensive broke out as I had feared.

I called at Potsdam a day or two later to attend the Kaiser again, and found him still in the same triumphant mood, and so anxious was he to get down to Italy that he called at my office three times that week to enable me to complete my work on his affected tooth.

On November 26 the Kaiser called at my office for what proved to be his last sitting. I had received word on the 20th that my pass for America had been granted and that I could leave on the 30th, and I accordingly told the Kaiser that it was my intention to leave for Copenhagen on that day.

I explained that I was completely run down—and I certainly looked it—and that it was necessary for me to get to Copenhagen anyway, so that I could get in touch with America regarding a porcelain tooth patent which had been granted to me in July, 1915, but which a large dental company was seeking to wrest from me. The patent authorities had delayed action because of the fact that I resided in an enemy country.

On the 28th I received a letter from the court chamberlain stating that the president of police had made it known to the Kaiser that I had applied for a pass to America and demanding an explanation as to why I had told the Kaiser that I had planned to go to Copenhagen and had not mentioned America.

I at once replied that it was indeed my intention, as I had told the Kaiser, to go to Copenhagen, but that I had applied for the pass to America because I wanted to be in a position to go there if my patent affairs demanded it and I expressed the hope that nothing would be done to interfere with the pass which had been promised me for the 30th.

Nevertheless, the 30th came around and the pass didn't, and the boat which sailed from Copenhagen on December 7, which I had planned to take, sailed without me.

Again the weary weeks followed each other without the slightest intimation from anyone that I would ever be allowed to leave. Indeed, I had fully made up my mind that the authorities had decided to keep me in

Berlin for reasons of their own and that nothing I could do could mend the situation, when, early in January, I received the joyous tidings that I could leave January 21-23. I left on the 22d, and as far as I have since been able to ascertain I was the last American male to leave Germany with the consent of the officials.

## CHAPTER III.

### The Kaiser's Dual Personality.

If I had come away from Germany in January, 1914, instead of in January, 1918, and had written the impression I had gained of the Kaiser in the ten years I had known him, what a false picture I would have painted of the man as he really is!

It would have been a picture of a man who in general appearance and bearing was every inch an emperor and yet who could exhibit all the courtesy, affability and gentleness of the most democratic gentleman, a man soft of eye and kindly in expression, a man of wide reading and attainments—perhaps the most versatile man in the world, a man who possessed a most alert mind, a remarkable memory and the keenest observation; a man who was not generous in nature and yet was at times considerate of others; a man of charming personality and amiability. It would have shown a man of unparalleled egotism, a man who was impatient of correction and who would brook no opposition. There might have been in the picture a suggestion of the dire lengths to which the man would go to have his way, but it would have been only a suggestion.

As far as it went, the picture would have been accurate, but it would have been sadly incomplete—with all the lights worked in but lacking all the shadows.

It took the war and its attendant horrors to reveal the Kaiser in his true colors. The war did not change his character; it uncovered it.

Early in my practice I happened to mention to the Kaiser that I appreciated the friendliness he showed me in invariably waving his hand at me as he passed my window when walking along the Tiergarten.

"It's a good advertisement for you, Davis," he said. "The people see me waving to you and they know you must be a good dentist or I wouldn't come to you. It will help your business!" In every act, he was conscious of the public.

During that period of my career in Berlin, he showed the utmost interest in my progress and frequently inquired how my practice was developing.

The first bill I rendered him, as I have mentioned, he doubled. On a number of subsequent occasions, he paid me more than my bill called for. These overpayments never amounted to very much, but they impressed me because they were so out of keeping with the stinginess the Kaiser displayed in other directions.

From time to time the Kaiser sent or brought me autographed pictures of himself or others. At the time of the one hundredth anniversary of Frederick the Great, he gave me a picture of that monarch. On another occasion, he presented me with a group picture of himself surrounded by his family and dogs. I remember his bringing to me a large unframed picture in celebration of his silver wedding. It was about twenty-four by eighteen inches in size. It showed the Kaiser and himself in a sort of cloud floating above a birdseye view of Berlin, with the palace and the cathedral dimly seen below.

"I don't know just what this masterpiece was meant to signify, but I had it framed and placed it in my office. It evoked from a little boy who entered the room with his mother the following astonished remark: 'Oh, mother, look at the Kaiser in heaven!'"

A post-card picture of the Kaiser, signed by his own hand, was in his own estimation one of the most priceless gifts he could bestow. I remember his donating one of them to an American charity bazaar in Berlin to be auctioned off. He thought that the fact that the card came from his imperial majesty gave it a value which could not be measured in dollars and cents. A piece of jewelry or a sum of money might have been duplicated or even, excelled by a gift of similar character from any American millionaire—for whose wealth the Kaiser frequently expressed the utmost contempt—but what could surpass the value of an autograph of the Kaiser?

No doubt the royal banquets were prepared much upon the same principle, for it was a common saying among the German aristocracy that one had better feel well before going to a banquet at the palace.

I happened to mention to the Kaiser the reputation his banquets held among his people. He was not at all taken aback.

"That's good!" he commented. "The Germans are too fat, anyway. The majority of the people eat too much."

Long after automobiling became more or less general, the Kaiser still employed a horse and carriage for ordinary travel, relying upon his free

use of the railways for longer distances. When, however, the reichstag passed a law compelling royalty to pay for their railroad travel, the Kaiser took to automobiles. They charged him 11,000 marks, he told me, for the use of a train on one of his shooting trips, and that apparently was more than he could stand.

"Autos are expensive," he declared, "but they don't cost me that much!"

The Kaiser speaks English with but the slightest trace of a foreign accent. His diction is perfect. He speaks French, too, very fluently, and, I believe, Italian. He is widely read on almost all subjects and knows the literature of England, France and America as well as that of Germany. Mark Twain was one of his favorite American authors and Longfellow his choice of American poets.

He prides himself on his acquaintance with history and has little respect for the political opinions of others whose knowledge of history is less complete.

Shortly after Carnegie had donated five million marks to Germany to further world-peace, I happened to be talking to the Kaiser of American millionaires and the steelmaster was mentioned.

"Of course, Carnegie is a nice old man and means well," remarked the Kaiser, condescendingly, "but he is totally ignorant of world history. He's just advanced us five million for world-peace. We accepted it naturally, but, of course, we intend to continue our policy of maintaining our army and navy in full strength."

Indeed, there is hardly any subject to which the Kaiser has devoted any considerable attention in which he doesn't regard himself as the final authority.

As an art collector and antiquarian he claims first place and he is rather inclined to feel that second place should be left vacant. He always resented very much the acquisition by American millionaires of art treasures and antiquities which their wealth enabled them to buy, but which their limited acquaintance with history and their lack of culture and refinement made them unable to appreciate—in the Kaiser's estimation.

Of his own taste in art little need be said. The monuments which he caused to be erected to his ancestors and their advisors and which adorn the Sieges Allee, the street he had opened through the Tiergarten especially for them, are at the same time a monument to the Kaiser's ideas of art. They are the laughing-stock of the artistic world. They have been so frequently defaced by vandals whose artistic taste they offended that it was necessary to station policemen in the Sieges Allee to guard them. Not long ago a burglary occurred in the vicinity. The burglars were observed while at work and a startled civilian rushed to the Sieges Allee to summon one of the officers who were known to be on guard there.

"If you hurry," exclaimed the civilian, excitedly, "you can catch these burglars red-handed!"

"I'm sorry," replied the policeman, "but I cannot leave the statues."

Realism is the Kaiser's idea of what is most desirable in dramatic art. When he put on "Sardanapal," a Greek tragedy in pantomime, at the Berlin opera house, he sent professors to the British museum to secure the most detailed information available regarding the costumes of the period. Every utensil, every article of wearing apparel, every button, every weapon, in fact, every property used in the play were to be faithfully reproduced, particular pains being taken to produce a most realistic effect in a funeral pyre scene in which a king ended his life. The Kaiser sent me tickets to see it.

King Edward attended the performance at the Berlin Royal opera and I asked the Kaiser how the king of England enjoyed it.

"My gracious," the Kaiser replied, unable to repress his satisfaction at the effect the pantomime had had on his royal uncle, "why, the king was very much alarmed when the funeral pyre scene came on. He thought the whole opera house was on fire!"

Perhaps the Kaiser's love for details might be attributed to his keen observation. Nothing, no matter how trivial, escaped his attention.

A couple of years before the war I had the empire furniture in my waiting room reupholstered. On the very first occasion of the Kaiser's calling at my office after the change he noticed it.

"My, my, how beautiful the chairs look!" he exclaimed. "Good enough for Napoleon himself."

On another occasion, between two of the Kaiser's visits, I had had put up in the waiting room a new portrait of Mrs. Davis. The Kaiser noticed it the moment he came into the room and made some complimentary remark about it.

The Kaiser frequently accused the Americans of being dollar-worshippers and the English of being ruled by Mammon, but that he himself was not totally unmindful of the value and power of money was clearly revealed by the manner in which he entered to people of wealth in recent years.

The richest man in Berlin and one

of the richest in Germany was a Hebrew coal magnate named Friedlander. The Kaiser ennobled him and made him Von Friedlander-Fuld. Another wealthy Hebrew to whom the Kaiser catered was Schwabach, head of the Bleichroeder bank, one of the strongest private banks in Germany, and he, too, was ennobled, becoming Von Schwabach.

A number of other wealthy Hebrews in Germany were also honored by the Kaiser in another way. Although he was averse to visiting the homes of private individuals who lacked social standing, he departed from his rule in their favor and visited their mansions ostensibly to view their art collections, but actually to tickle their vanity.

Shortly after Leishman became ambassador to Germany, the Kaiser called on me.

"Your new ambassador's daughter is the best looking young lady who has attended our court in many a day," he declared. "Half a dozen of my young staff officers are very anxious to marry her. Can you tell me, Davis, whether these Leishmans have money?"

If the Kaiser despised the American propensity for money-making, he was certainly not averse to acquiring American dollars.

He told me once that every trip the Hamburg-American liner Amerika made from New York to Hamburg resulted in transferring \$500,000 from American to German pockets, and added: "We're mighty glad to get some of your American money, I can tell you."

Of the Kaiser's versatility I had convincing evidence. In his conversations with me we usually wandered from subject to subject in the most haphazard manner, and he invariably displayed a surprising store of information on every topic we touched, and I am not vain enough to believe that he was so anxious to make a favorable impression upon me that he prepared for these discussions in advance.

Indeed, the Kaiser discussed so freely almost every subject that suggested itself that I often wondered what his advisors would have said had they overheard our conversations. His readiness to talk to me was undoubtedly due to a tendency he had to trust every one with whom he came in intimate contact. For a man who was apt to have so many enemies, he was less suspicious than anyone I had ever met. He seemed to trust every one, and his sense of security loosened his tongue and made him more talkative, perhaps, than was always discreet.

The Kaiser was very fond of listening to and telling stories with a point and would frequently invite me to tell him any new one that I might have heard. Some of the stories we exchanged were more or less risqué and would be out of place in these pages, but I do not mean to intimate that there was anything very much amiss with them. They always amused him very much and he was quick to catch the point.

The Kaiser's sense of humor frequently exhibited itself. He told me of a conference between representatives of all the powers regarding the selection of a king for Albania after the Balkan war. Some of those present thought the incumbent ought to be a Catholic, others insisted that a Greek Catholic was essential, still others maintained that a Mohammedan would be most logical.

It seemed quite impossible to come to any agreement as to just what religion the king of Albania should profess, and the Kaiser had ended the discussion, he said, with the suggestion:

"Well, gentlemen, if a Protestant won't do, and a Roman Catholic won't do, and a Buddhist is out of the question, why not select a Jew and call him Jacob the First? He'll have his throat cut, anyway, in three months!"

The powers did not select a Jew, but the prince of Wied, the Kaiser's nominee, was put on the throne, and within a month or two afterwards had to flee for his life.

In referring to Roosevelt's patriotic offer to lead an army in France, the Kaiser declared that he admired him for his courage and zeal.

"I hear," he said, "that he is now on his way to Italy. It is too bad we did not postpone our offensive there. Perhaps we might have captured him. Wouldn't Teddy look funny in a gas mask?"

Shortly after the U-boat Deutschland made its successful trip to America, the Kaiser called on me, and he was in a very jocular frame of mind.

I happened to mention to him that I planned to go to America the following summer in connection with the porcelain tooth I had patented.

"Well, it won't be necessary now, Davis," he commented. "We can send the Deutschland over and bring back a hontload of teeth!"

"Fix my teeth well, Davis," he declared on another occasion, "so that I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite!" and he snapped his jaws together in a way that would have boded ill for the victims he had in mind, although his remark was evidently more facetious than vicious.

The courtesy and affability which

the Kaiser almost invariably displayed in his relations with me did not prevent him, on one occasion from showing his indignation when I touched him upon what was evidently a very sore point—the part that America was going to play in the war, although he always claimed to be unperturbed about the American situation.

He had pointed out that America at that time had only 80,000 men in France and he believed that the U-boats would effectively prevent any great addition to our forces abroad. If, indeed, they ever left our shores.

"As a matter of fact, however," he added, "your countrymen would be very willing, no doubt, to fight for their country, to protect it from invasion, but I don't believe you'll ever get many of them to leave home to fight abroad. America will really be a very small factor in the war, Davis!"

"Your majesty is underestimating the power of America!" I replied.

He turned to me indignantly, and in his most imperious manner exclaimed: "We underestimate no one! We know exactly what we are doing!"

How seriously he was mistaken in this respect has since been sufficiently proved.

No matter how gloomy the outlook for Germany, the Kaiser seldom showed concern. It is true that whenever things were going wrong, as when the Russians in the early part of the war were sweeping everything before them in their advance on the Carpathians, he and the rest of the royal family kept as far in the background as possible, whereas when the German cause was triumphant, as in the case of the offensive against Italy, he could not make himself too conspicuous at the front.

But even when Germany's adversity was greatest, the Kaiser always put on a brave front. At such times I have seen him stop in the street, after leaving my office, and before the hundreds of people waiting outside to greet him, ostentatiously put a cigarette in his mouth and light it, that everyone might notice how steady his hand was and how little he was worried by the turn things were taking.

At the same time, on one or two occasions after the war started, I noticed that he acted differently when in the dental chair than had been his custom when everything was serene.

The Kaiser once boasted to me that not a building was erected in Germany, not a bridge built, not a street opened, not a park laid out, but what the project was first submitted to him. He kept posted on everything that was going on, not only in Germany, but in the world at large, and, as far as he was able, he endeavored to have his finger in every development of world-wide importance. I cannot imagine that he was less interested in what his countrymen were doing in connection with the war than he was in their achievements in time of peace.

If he did not actually order the sinking of the Lusitania, therefore, I am convinced that he was thoroughly aware of the plan to blow it up and sanctioned it. That he could have averted it if he had been prompted to do so is clearly indicated by another incident which left a very deep impression upon me.

I was informed by one of the German aviators that plans had been made to drop gas bombs on London which contained a deadly gas which would penetrate the cellars of houses in which civilians were in the habit of hiding during air raids.

Shortly before this hideous idea was to be put into effect the papers announced that bombs of this character had been dropped by the allies on Baden-Baden, but that, fortunately, they had fallen in a clump of woods in the center of the town and had failed to explode, which had given the Germans an opportunity to take them apart and ascertain their nature.

The Kaiser for many years lost no opportunity to curry favor with Americans in the hope, declares Doctor Davis, that he would reap his reward when the great war which he was then antcipating broke out.

When war came and America did not rush to his aid he was grievously disappointed and took no pains to conceal his bitterness toward this country. Doctor Davis tells some interesting facts about this situation in the next installment of his story.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Heroism That Is Real.

For heroism when the engine room of his ship was filled with live steam, Niels Anderson, chief machinist's mate, United States navy, has been given official commendation. The act occurred when the exhaust lines of the steering engine were carried away by the breaking of the tiller, causing the engine room to fill with steam. Without hesitation Anderson went down a ladder to the compartment, but was driven back. Again he made two more attempts. The third was successful, and, groping his way through the cloud of steam, he cut it off. Anderson enlisted in the navy at Norfolk, Va., in April, 1908, giving as his home address 2420 South Broad street, Philadelphia.

Longs for a Pilestratus. Pilestratus, the first lawyer of Athens, when asked why he had made death the penalty for every infraction of his statutes, replied that it was none too much for the least crime and he knew nothing more severe for the greater. Ah, if Pilestratus were only here to judge the Huns at the final count—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## LIFT OFF CORNS!

Drop Freezone on a touchy corn, then lift that corn off with fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic! No humbug!



A tiny bottle of Freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.—Adv.

### Misrepresenting a Bee.

English officers and men still experience difficulties with the language of the front. Recently an officer, seeing a swarm of bees settled near his billet, rushed to adjacent cottages to inform the residents. But explain verbally he could not. So, taking a paper and pencil, he drew a rough sketch of a hive, then wagged his fingers in what he thought the correct winglike way. It was a failure, so he sketched a number of bees, and uttered a bee-some buzz. Whereupon the cottagers, together with one consent, booted to the dugouts, believing that he meant hostile aircraft overhead.—London Daily Chronicle.

### "Cold in the Head"

is an acute attack of Nasal Catarrh. Persons who are subject to frequent "colds in the head" will find that the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will build up the system, cleanse the blood and render them less liable to colds. Repeated attacks of Acute Catarrh may lead to Chronic Catarrh. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood in the mucous surfaces of the system. All Druggists sell. Testimonials free. \$100.00 for any cure of catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will not. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### Of Course Not.

Elizabeth had been buying Thrift stamps and almost had her third book filled before the drive for War Savings Hedges. Her mother suggested that she had better not start another book until the campaign was on. "Mother," replied Elizabeth, "do you think our dear soldiers over in France would say 'have fought three battles and I can't fight any more?'"

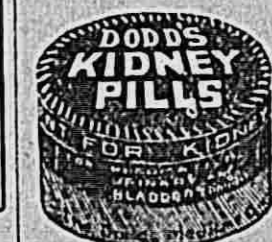
Irrigation projects under consideration for India affect about 10,000,000 acres of land.

## No Substitute For Dodd's Kidney Pills.

That's Why Their Sale Has Increased Wonderfully for the Last Forty Years.

Don't accept a substitute for Dodd's when you know that if they didn't relieve and give permanent satisfaction they couldn't be selling to the same families for two generations. Thousands of users, who have saved themselves from the ravages of kidney troubles and Bright's Disease by the use of this famous old remedy, will accept nothing else. They know that upon the slightest backache, pain in the loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting, you must take warning and use Dodd's and Dodd's only.

You are protected by the name on the flat, round box—the name with the three D's for diseased, disordered and deranged kidneys. No article of similar name will do. Get your box today and start on the road to health. Druggists will gladly refund your money if not promptly relieved.



## Every Woman Wants

**Partine**  
ANTISEPTIC POWDER

FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleaning and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or ordered by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.



**A Bad Cough**  
If neglected, often leads to serious trouble. Safeguard your health, relieve your distress and soothe your irritated throat by taking

**PISO'S**



WHAT  
DOLLARS WILL DOWhat a Liberty Bond Will Buy for My  
Boy "Over There."Important  
Bonds Men Out by Go-  
vernment Officials.

Important Information  
The registration of Liberty  
Bonds given out by the bond de-  
partment of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chi-  
cago contains the following quotation  
from a letter from the treasury de-  
partment:

"With reference to accepting sub-  
scriptions for bonds to be registered  
in the names of persons giving only  
initials rather than the full name, I  
have to say that it is the intent of  
the department, not for its own sake,  
but for the sake of the holders of re-  
gistered bonds, to have them registered  
in such manner as to enable the said  
holders, or their legal representatives,  
to dispose of them in the simplest and  
readiest manner. Bonds issued to women  
under their initials, or under the  
initials of their husbands, are not read-  
ily transferable in case of the death  
of the holder.

"Though letters of administration  
would be issued in the legal name of  
the deceased, and the bonds would be  
inscribed in her name, under her in-  
itials, or those of her husband, as the  
case might be, the letters of admin-  
istration and the bonds would not  
agree as to the name, and therefore  
the administrator of Mrs. Sarah A.  
Smith, say, would have to prove that  
she and Mrs. Thomas W. Smith (or  
Mrs. S. Smith) were one and the same  
person. It is to avoid troubles of this  
character that the department has in-  
sisted on receiving the legal name of  
persons subscribing for registered  
bonds.

"Of course, the department cannot  
refuse to issue bonds under initials if  
the parties interested insist upon it,  
but it is requested that you, in all  
cases where it is possible, insist on re-  
ceiving the full names of persons sub-  
scribing for registered bonds."

"We'll All Go Broke If We Have  
To—But There's No One  
Busted Yet."

By WILLIAM HERSCHELL.  
When I hear some folks complain  
'Bout the burdens they must bear  
Just to keep our soldiers fightin'  
In the trenches 'over there,'

Then I want to show a picture,  
One I saw 't' other day,  
Of a little Belgian youn'un  
An' her granny, old an' gray.

In each face was tears and terror,  
Born of Deuton greed and lust,  
An' I pledged my all to Freedom,  
If to give my all I must.

A refrain I sang woke within me,  
A refrain I can't forget;  
"We'll all go broke if we haf 't—  
But there's no one busted yet!"

None of us is facin' hunger,  
None need fear to seek his bed  
Lest a demon in a Gotha  
Hurl a bomb from overhead.

Here we go along a-singin'  
Only now and then we sigh,  
An' we never see a soldier  
'Cept our own a-marching by.

Folks, we'd ought to be so grateful  
To each fightin' Yankee boy  
That th' sacrifice of givin'  
Should be measured as a joy.

So let's do our part—full-hearted—  
Smile and say without regret:  
"We'll all go broke if we haf 't—  
But there's no one busted yet!"

Buy your Bonds—Load the guns:  
Buying Early halts the Huns.

Buy Your Bond Early—  
Wherefore delay?  
Head off Tomorrow—  
Sign up Today.

Buy Your Bonds now  
And "save your face."  
Delay and dodging  
Mean disgrace.

**MORE  
OF THESE**

**SUBSCRIBER**

**4th  
LIBERTY  
LOAN**

**MEANS  
LESS  
OF THESE**

**BUY BONDS**

Buy, the day the sale begins;  
Early buyers score the "wins."  
Decide Today:  
"Germany?" "U. S. A!"  
Buy your Bonds  
First thing Today.

Buy Bonds today—  
The thing's to do:  
Go the Limit—  
Have it through!

Every Bond you buy Today  
Cheers a Yank upon his way.

Suppose you have a son with the  
American expeditionary forces, and  
suppose you are a steady buyer of Lib-  
erty bonds. Did you ever ask  
yourself what 'Your boy' gets out of  
it, when you lay down a new \$100 bill  
and say: "I want another hundred-  
dollar Liberty Bond?" Here are some  
facts and figures officially made up by  
the war department:

Your one hundred dollar Liberty  
Bond will buy your boy one outfit of  
clothing and sleeping gear, amounting  
to \$91.63. The change is \$8.37 and  
that is just enough to give him his  
"cents" for 1914 days.

This war is now in its fifth year—  
has been running on about 1,500 days.  
The nineteen and a half days' board  
left for the boy out of your hundred-  
dollar Liberty Bond wouldn't amount  
to much if the fighting should go on  
a few years more! That \$91.63 outfit  
would be pretty well used up at the  
end of a few months of campaigning.

Your hundred dollar war bond shows  
the best possible disposition on your  
part, but unless you buy more than  
one, somebody else has to put up  
money to keep your boy's hungry stom-  
ach lined with bacon and fighting  
food.

That illustrates in a simple way the  
urgent necessity for liberality in buy-  
ing Fourth Liberty Bonds. What  
you gave the government on the  
first, second and third loans has been  
used up long ago. Your boy is "over  
there" risking his life and all that  
he has every minute of the day. Sure-  
ly it is "up to you" to do absolutely  
all you can to keep that boy fed and  
clothed and cared for.

But one point was overlooked in fig-  
uring the proceeds of the hundred dol-  
lar war bond. It bought the boy an  
outfit of clothes and 19 days' board,  
but it didn't buy him a gun nor a  
trench knife—not even a revolver, or  
a hand grenade. Worse than all that,  
the hundred dollars didn't cover knife,  
fork or spoon; nor did it give the boy  
a pick and shovel for intrenching  
when the Boche fire gets too hot.  
Somebody else had to buy another  
bond to supply those things and give  
your boy the ammunition he needs for  
offense and defense.

Look at a few more figures:  
There must be a nice barrage laid  
down to protect him. Each 75-mill-  
imeter shell that is fired costs \$13.  
Each 6-inch shell costs \$20. The 12-  
inch high explosive shell loaded costs  
about \$270. The 16-inch shell loaded  
with TNT costs about \$1,000, and  
the smokeless powder to fire it costs  
\$325 more. The gun it is fired from  
sets the government back \$175-  
600. That is not all; the wear and  
tear on big caliber guns is terrible, so  
that the life of the tube is very brief.

All these things point clearly to the  
mistake people make when they say:  
"Oh, I have bought several war bonds.  
I think I have done my share." You  
have not done your share as long as  
there is a dollar of your capital or in-  
come that you don't absolutely have to  
have to keep life in your body. All  
the rest ought to be spent for Fourth  
Liberty Bonds.

## PLEA BY GOLD STAR MOTHER

Tells Chicago Women Why Everyone  
Should Buy Bonds to  
Back Boys.

By MRS. JAMES C. ELY of Chicago  
Gold Star Mother.  
It would be hard for me to express  
more earnestly an appeal for the  
fourth Liberty loan than the message  
sent to us from our son shortly before  
his death when he said: "It is an in-  
vestment—not a loss—when a man  
dies for his country."

Our boys are dying for their coun-  
try—can there be too great an invest-  
ment for those of us who have only  
money to give?

## WHAT YOUR LIBERTY BOND BUYS

What is to be done with all the  
money that is being asked for on the  
Fourth Liberty Loan? Pay for bat-  
tleships, submarines, and a  
thousand other things to be used by  
our boys on the land, on the sea, in  
the air and under the sea. To com-  
plete a single battleship now under  
construction requires \$23,075,000, and  
a battle cruiser takes \$24,000,000. A  
scout cruiser takes \$7,220,000, and a  
destroyer \$1,500,000. A coast subma-  
rine costs \$850,000 and a seagoing subma-  
rine \$1,430,000.

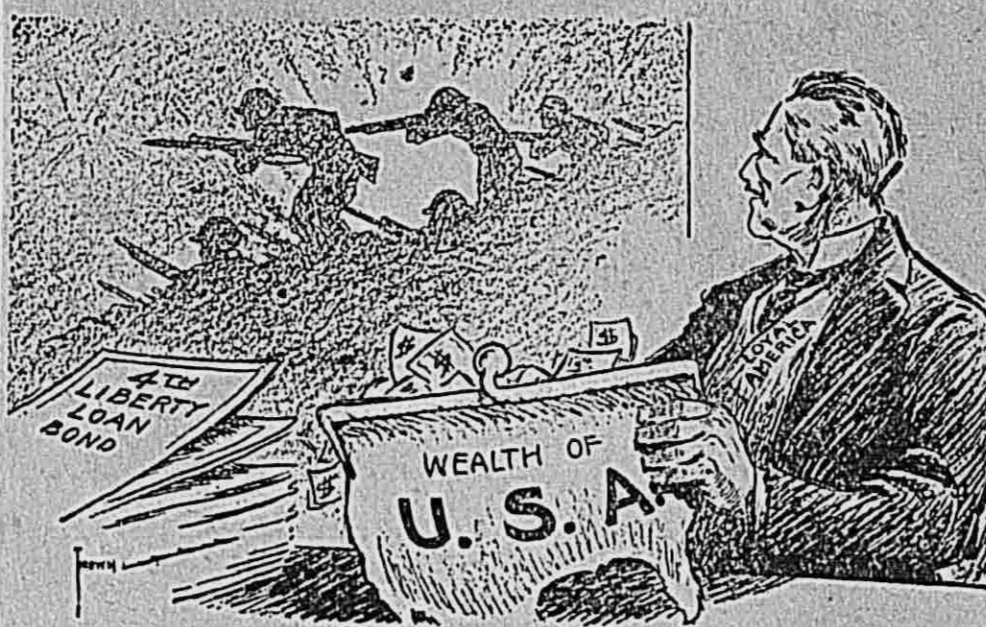
For artillery, automatic rifles, and  
small arms, and for ammunition for  
them, we have spent \$3,700,000,000.  
Every Liberty Loan subscriber helps  
to arm our soldiers.

More than 120,000,000 has been spent  
just for staple supplies for our army,  
such as flour, bacon, rice, etc. Every  
subscriber to the Liberty Loan helps  
feed our soldiers.

Buy, the day the sale begins;  
Early buyers score the "wins."  
Decide Today:  
"Germany?" "U. S. A!"  
Buy your Bonds  
First thing Today.

Buy Bonds today—  
The thing's to do:  
Go the Limit—  
Have it through!

Every Bond you buy Today  
Cheers a Yank upon his way.

BACK THEM WITH THE MONEY  
THEY MAKE SAFE FOR YOU

## CHATEAU THIERRY BOY TALKS

Put the Liberty Loan Over from the  
Jump, Says Wounded Hero.

By PRIVATE SIGURD ARNVIG,

A Chateau Thierry Hero.  
[Arnvig gave a leg at Chateau  
Thierry. He had been in the United  
States only eighteen months when he  
volunteered on the outbreak of the  
war. He is now helping put the loan  
over in Chicago, on crutches.]

At the Chateau Thierry fight the  
Yanks were given a position to hold.  
The French officers in consultation  
said we were a unit in the strategy—  
we needn't hold absolutely—we might  
yield temporarily, go back a little, re-  
treat here and there.

Well, we couldn't see the use of not  
holding a position we were to hold.  
We didn't want to go back when we  
were supposed to go forward. The  
Stars and Stripes look best at the head  
of the parade, anyway. And so the  
others had to do the falling back. We  
went right ahead—strategy or no strat-  
egy—and we took the objective. We  
gave all we had; we put 100 per cent  
of our best into it. We stopped the  
Germans right away—all at once.

Now I have an idea that the way to  
put over Fourth Liberty Loan drives  
is just that. If we have a six billion  
dollar loan to put over in a few days  
there is just one thing to do: Put it  
over from the jump. What's the good  
of strategic stalling and postponing?  
Let's go to the objective without stop-  
ping for breath. Do it as we won out  
at Chateau Thierry. Hit hard, keep  
going, and never slow up until the ob-  
jective is attained.

## DON'T DISAPPOINT THE BOYS

Pershing Troops Want to Beat the  
Germans and You Can Help.

A disappointed boy is one of the  
most tragic things there is.  
When a boy wants something, he  
wants it desperately, with every nerve  
in his brain and body.

And if he fails to get it he is over-  
whelmed, hardly able to go on living.  
THERE IS JUST ONE THING  
PERSHING'S BOYS WANT.

You know what that is: To beat  
the Germans.  
And they know it can't be done with-  
out all the money the people at home  
can spare.

They know, too, that the hour has  
struck for us to give that money.

They will learn right away whether  
the Fourth Liberty Loan is being fully  
subscribed or not.

They will be sitting there in their  
trenches, the dugouts, or the "Y" huts  
waiting to find out.

Can't you imagine the cheers when  
they hear the loan has "gone over?"  
Can you imagine them disappointed?  
ARE WE GOING TO DISAPPOINT  
THEM?

## NOBODY EVER DOES ENOUGH.

This officer was at home with a  
shattered arm and several other  
wounds. Work of the most arduous  
kind had won him seven "brisesques," or  
wound stripes. He heard that the of-  
fensive had been resumed against the  
Germans and he put on his "kit" to re-  
turn to his company.

"But your arm is broken!" said his  
father.

"No matter. I have a perfectly good  
plaster cast on it."

"You have done enough, anyway. Let  
the rest fight it out."

"Nobody ever does enough. Good-  
bye!"

That applies to every American who  
is asked to lend to the United States  
on fourth Liberty bonds. Buy more.

## HELPING THE ENEMY

ONLY \$270  
NO CHANCE  
TO SELL  
LIBERTY  
BONDS  
HERE

"YOU LEND AS THEY FIGHT."  
"MR. BUSINESS MAN, YOU'VE  
NOT BEEN HIT UNTIL YOU'VE  
LOST AN ARM OR A LEG—BUY  
ALL THE BONDS YOU CAN."

"THAT'S YOUR SHARE IN LIB-  
ERTY BONDS? ALL YOU HAVE IN  
THE BANK AND ALL YOU CAN  
SAVE."

"WHAT KIND OF A FIGHTER  
ARE YOU? ANSWER, 'HOW MANY  
BONDS HAVE YOU BOUGHT?'"

## LIBERTY CHORUSES BIG AID

Americanization of the Foreign-Born  
Helps Boost the Fourth  
Loan.

There is a marked difference in the  
third and fourth Liberty loans in the  
amalgamation of foreign-born citizens  
with those of native birth.

"Since the third loan we have come  
to know each other better and to ap-  
preciate the contributions each makes  
toward the new democracy which is  
the outgrowth of the war," said Mrs.  
Constantine Howard of the Foreign  
Language division.

The Liberty chorus of more than 100  
voices—representing 32 nationalities—  
organized under her leadership, is one  
of the great features of the present  
campaign.

"In the previous campaigns the fore-  
ign-born workers limited their efforts  
largely to awakening an interest in  
bond investment among their own na-  
tionalities. Now," continued Mrs.  
Howard, "they are selling the bonds to  
us, but owing to a difference in orga-  
nization the amounts subscribed to the  
fourth loan by the various national-  
ities will not average so much in reality  
as they have done heretofore."

"Their enthusiasm has awakened an  
understanding of the real purpose of  
the war both among their own peo-  
ples and among native-born Americans.  
Those who came here seeking freedom  
from oppression have taught us by  
their enthusiasm to value ever more  
highly that liberty of which we once  
sung perhaps more with our lips than  
our hearts."

"The ever increasing demands for  
the appearance of the Liberty chorus  
in Chicago and throughout the district  
in patriotic events is the best proof of  
the responsive chord which our fore-  
ign-born peoples have evoked in  
American consciousness."

"Through the Liberty loan and the  
need for universal sacrifice for a com-  
mon cause has come a wealth of civic  
betterment, as well as the necessary  
funds to carry on the fight for world-  
wide liberty. We are being welded  
into a united peoples through sacrifice.

The gold stars which dot the service  
flags all over the nation—the lending  
of every available dollar has united us.  
"What is your community doing to  
stimulate this social consciousness in-  
to active patriotic expression? If you  
are allowing a line to remain between  
foreign-born and native Americans the  
true message of the Liberty loan is  
not reaching the inner consciousness  
of your community."

"This work of Americanization will  
go on when the immediate need for  
raising funds to fight the war to a  
finish has passed. Nothing can be  
more inspiring or hopeful for a correlat-  
ed community life than the entire ob-  
literation of racial differences which  
had its beginning during the third loan.

"Budget your bond buying

By MISS GRACE DIXON,  
Federal Reserve Director for Women  
Seventh District.

Budget your bonds. Include payments  
on Fourth Liberty Loan bonds with the  
meat and groceries—as essentials of  
every-day life. Surely Government in-  
surance is as necessary an investment  
as fire or life insurance, which are  
included in the regular expenses of the  
household.

If you have never tried a budget,  
start NOW. Sit down and figure what  
must be set aside for actual neces-  
sities, for recreation, charity, or as a  
sinking fund. Ask yourself whether  
the amount is adequate.

Then inventory the amount of bonds  
you are now carrying. Ask yourself  
whether that amount is adequate in  
comparison with your table or the sum  
you spend for amusement.

See if you cannot increase your sub-  
scription before the close of the Fourth  
Liberty Loan campaign. A first pay-  
ment now—even if made at a sacri-  
fice—will give you courage to meet fu-  
ture payments.

Place your bond payments at the be-  
ginning—not the end—of your budget.  
They are the greatest investment in  
the world for you, yourself, for your  
future success and your peace of mind  
when "the boys come home."

"YOU LEND AS THEY FIGHT."  
"MR. BUSINESS MAN, YOU'VE  
NOT BEEN HIT UNTIL YOU'VE  
LOST AN ARM OR A LEG—BUY  
ALL THE BONDS YOU CAN."

"THAT'S YOUR SHARE IN LIB-  
ERTY BONDS? ALL YOU HAVE IN  
THE BANK AND ALL YOU CAN  
SAVE."

"WHAT KIND OF A FIGHTER  
ARE YOU? ANSWER, 'HOW MANY  
BONDS HAVE YOU BOUGHT?'"

UNCLE SAM'S  
ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues  
Official Health Bulletin  
on Influenza.

## LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in  
Origin—Germ Still Unknown—Peo-  
ple Should Guard Against "Droplet  
Infection"—Surgeon General Blue  
Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Al-  
though King Alfonso of Spain was  
one of the victims of the influenza epi-  
demic in 1893 and again this summer,  
Spanish authorities repudiate any  
claim to influenza as a "Spanish" dis-  
ease. If the people of this country do  
not take care the epidemic will be-  
come so widespread throughout the  
United States that soon we shall hear  
the disease called "American" influ-  
enza.

In response to a request for definite  
information concerning Spanish influ-  
enza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of  
the U. S. Public Health Service has  
authorized the following official inter-  
view:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it  
something new? Does it come from  
Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this  
country and called 'Spanish Influenza'  
resembles a very contagious kind of  
'cold,' accompanied by fever, pains

Coughs and Sneezes  
Spread Diseases

As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

In the head, eyes, ears, back or other  
parts of the body and a feeling of se-  
vere sickness. In most of the cases the  
symptoms disappear after three or four  
days, the patient then rapidly recover-  
ing. Some of the patients, however,  
develop pneumonia, or inflammation  
of the ear, or meningitis, and many of  
these complicated cases die. Whether  
this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is  
identical with the epidemics of influ-  
enza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited  
this country since 1647. It is interest-  
ing to know that this first epidemic  
was brought here from Valencia,  
Spain. Since that time there have  
been numerous epidemics of the dis-  
ease. In 1889 and 1890 an epidemic  
of influenza, starting somewhere in  
the Orient, spread first to Russia and  
thence over practically the entire civ-  
ilized world. Three years later there  
was another flare-up of the disease.  
Both times the epidemic spread wide-  
ly over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is  
called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no  
reason to believe that it originated in  
Spain. Some writers who have studied  
the question believe that the epidemic  
came from the Orient and they call at-  
tention to the fact that the Germans  
mention the disease as occurring along  
the eastern front in the summer and  
fall of 1917."

How can "Spanish influenza" be re-  
cognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in  
which a single case of 'Spanish influ-  
enza' can be recognized. On the other  
hand, recognition is easy where  
there is a group of cases. In contrast  
to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs  
and colds, which usually occur in the  
cold months, epidemics of influenza  
may occur at any season of the year.  
Thus the present epidemic raged most  
intensely in Europe in May, June and  
July. Moreover, in the case of ordi-  
nary colds, the general symptoms  
(fever, pain, depression) are by no  
means as severe or as sudden in their  
onset as they are in influenza. Finally,  
ordinary colds do not spread  
through the community so rapidly or  
so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick  
with influenza feels sick rather sud-  
denly. He feels weak, has pains in the  
eyes, ears, head or back, and may be  
sore all over. Many patients feel  
dizzy, some vomit. Most of the pa-  
tients complain of feeling chilly, and  
with this comes a fever in which the  
temperature rises to 100 to 104. In  
most cases the pulse remains relative-  
ly slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the  
fact that the patient looks sick. His  
eyes and the inner side of his eyelids  
may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'con-  
gested,' as the doctors say. There  
may be running from the nose, or  
there may be some cough. These signs  
of a cold may not be marked; never-  
theless the patient looks and feels very  
sick.

"In addition to the appearance and  
the symptoms as already described,  
examination of the patient's blood may  
aid the physician in recognizing 'Span-  
ish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of  
white corpuscles shows little or no in-  
crease above the normal. It is possi-  
ble that the laboratory investigations  
now being made through the National  
Research Council and the United  
States Hygienic Laboratory will fur-  
nish a more certain way in which in-  
dividual cases of this disease can be  
recognized."

What is the course of the disease?  
Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from  
three to four days and the patient re-  
covers. But while the proportion of  
deaths in the present epidemic has  
generally been low, in some places the  
outbreak has been severe and deaths  
have been numerous. When death oc-  
curs it is usually the result of a com-  
plication."

What causes the disease and how is  
it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied in-  
fluenza epidemics in the past have  
found in many of the cases a very  
small rod-shaped germ called, after its  
discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other  
cases of apparently the same kind of  
disease, there were found pneumococci,  
the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still  
others have been caused by strepto-  
cocci, and by others germs with long  
noses."

"No matter what particular kind of  
germ causes the epidemic, it is now  
believed that influenza is always  
spread from person to person, the  
germs being carried with the air along  
with the very small droplets of mucus,  
expelled by coughing or sneezing,  
forceful talking, and the like by one  
who already has the germs of the dis-  
ease. They may also be carried about  
in the air in the form of dust coming  
from dried mucus, from coughing and  
sneezing, or from careless people who  
spit on the floor and on the sidewalk.  
As in most other catching diseases, if  
person who has only a mild attack of  
the disease himself may give a very  
severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who  
catch the disease?

"It is very important that every per-  
son who becomes sick with influenza  
should go home at once and go to bed.  
This will help keep away dangerous  
complications and will, at the same  
time, keep the patient from scattering  
the disease far and wide. It is highly  
desirable that no one be allowed to  
sleep in the same room with the pa-  
tient. In fact, no one but the nurse  
should be allowed in the room."

"If there is cough and sputum or  
running of the eyes and nose, care  
should be taken that all such dis-  
charges are collected on bits of gauze  
or rag or paper napkins and burned.

If the patient complains of fever and  
headache, he should be given water to  
drink, a cold compress to the forehead  
and a light sponge. Only such medi-  
cine should be given as is prescribed  
by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the  
druggist to prescribe and may be dan-  
gerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure  
and harmless' remedies advertised by  
patent medicine manufacturers."

"If the patient is so situated that he  
can be attended only by some one who  
must also look after others in the fam-  
ily, it is advisable that attendant  
wear a wrapper, apron or gown over  
the ordinary house clothes while in the  
sick room and slip this off when leav-  
ing to look after the others."

"Nurses and attendants will do well  
to guard against breathing in danger-  
ous disease germs by wearing a simple  
fold of gauze or mask while near the  
patient."

Will a person who has had influenza  
before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of  
measles or scarlet fever or smallpox  
usually protects a person against an-  
other attack of the same disease. This  
appears not to be true of 'Spanish in-  
fluenza.' According to newspaper re-  
ports the King of Spain suffered an  
attack of influenza during the epi-  
demic thirty years ago, and was again  
stricken during the recent outbreak in  
Spain."

How can one guard against influ-  
enza?

"In guarding against disease of all  
kinds, it is important that the body be  
kept strong and able to fight off dis-  
ease germs. This can be done by hav-  
ing a proper proportion of work, play  
and rest, by keeping the body well  
clothed, and by eating sufficient whole-  
some and properly selected food. In  
connection with diet, it is well to re-  
member that milk is one of the best  
all-around foods obtainable for adults  
as well as children. So far as a dis-  
ease like influenza is concerned, health  
authorities everywhere recognize the  
very close relation between its spread  
and overcrowded homes. While it is  
not always possible, especially in  
times like the present, to avoid such  
overcrowding, people should consider  
the health danger and make every  
effort to reduce the home overcrowd-  
ing to a minimum. The value of fresh  
air through open windows cannot be  
over emphasized."

"When crowding is unavoidable, as  
in street cars, care should be taken to  
keep the face so turned as not to in-  
hale directly the air breathed out by  
another person."

"It is especially important to be-  
ware of the person who coughs or  
sneezes without covering his mouth  
and nose. It also follows that one  
should keep out of crowds and stuffy  
places as much as possible, keep home,  
offices and workshops well aired,  
spend some time out of doors  
each day, walk to work if at all prac-  
ticable. In short, make every possible  
effort to breathe as much pure air as  
possible."

"In all health matters follow the ad-  
vice of your doctor and obey the regu-  
lations of your local and state health  
officers."

"Cover up each cough and sneeze,  
if you don't you'll spread disease."

## Local and Personal Happenings

See my \$3.50 and \$3.75 work shoes. Chase Webb.

Mrs. Clara Johnson is visiting relatives at Hebron.

Kings Drug Store open Sunday 8 to 10 A. M. 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

If you want the Yanks to win the war you must buy Yank bonds.

Gordon Smoak, who has been very low with pneumonia is much improved.

Mrs. J. H. McVey and Miss Mary Gaggin were Chicago visitors Wednesday.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238. tf

Liberty bonds are the best securities on earth, there are only two more days left in which to make your purchase. Get busy.

A. W. Parks and wife of Kenosha visited at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Chas. Anderson the fore part of the week.

Mrs. B. F. VanPatten and sister, Mrs. Sprague, are this week moving from the Paddock house on Orchard street into the P. E. Chinn residence on Victoria street.

If you know of any news items send them to this office. We are always glad to know about it if you entertain company or if you take a trip. Call 149 J and we will appreciate the favor.

The number of influenza cases reported daily in Waukegan has grown smaller until on Tuesday only five were reported. The physicians of the city report that they no longer have difficulty in answering all calls.

Mrs. George Hellier has been quite ill from an abscess in her ear following an attack of influenza, but is now on the road to recovery although her hearing is seriously impaired. Mrs. Dyson of Burlington has been caring for her.

Miss Marjory Brant, one of the teachers at the high school, left for her home at Bloomington, Tuesday forenoon, on account of the closing of school by the state board of health, and by so doing she passed her father who was on his way here to see her. When he arrived in the afternoon he was much surprised to find that she had gone.

At the last meeting of Antioch Chapter, O. E. S., Sequoit Lodge A. F. and A. M., through their secretary F. B. Huber, extended an invitation to all Eastern Star members to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sequoit lodge which was to be held in their new hall, Wednesday afternoon, October 23. But since this invitation was issued the State Board of Health has deemed it wise to prohibit all social gatherings for a time on account of the prevalence of the influenza, and consequently the observance of the anniversary is of a necessity postponed until a later date.

## PRESERVING SCENES OF WAR

Future Generations Will Realize How Much They Owe to Courage and Skill of Photographers.

When the history of the great war comes to be written in the days after the tumult and the shouting have died away, the fortunate chroniclers of the momentous events now in progress will have access to enormously valuable and enormously numerous "documents" of a kind with which their predecessors of the nineteenth century were but scantily supplied, and those of earlier times next to not at all.

Photography can hardly be called new, and as long ago as our war between the states we had photographers, notably the never to be sufficiently thanked Brady, who immortalized the leading figures and some of the events in that conflict. But what was done with the clumsy cameras of that era can hardly be mentioned in comparison with the achievements of the men who today follow every army, often to the very front of battle. The products of their courage and skill will constitute a priceless treasure in the future, and the students of this war, even in remote ages, will be able actually to see its every phase and operation.

The reproduction of photographs by printing processes is equally far advanced beyond the old standards of excellence, and reproductions have become wonderfully cheap. Indeed, so cheap are they and so abundant that few of us realize the need of their preservation, and the result is that already foresighted collectors of carelessly treated magazines and supplements are storing away the foundations of fortunes not to be scorned, even in these days of multimillionaires. With the war less than four years old, copies of periodicals that cost only a few pennies now fetch as many dollars, and "complete sets" are becoming hard to get at any price.—From Topics of the Times, in New York Times.

## Lots of Tin.

Most of the world's sources of tin ore are either stationary or receding in output. Bolivia, of all countries, giving promise of permanency and future growth.

Kings Drug Store is the place to buy Thermas Bottles.

Sweater coats all sizes for men and boys, at Webb's.

Wm. Barnstable of Chetek, Wis. arrived in Antioch the latter part of the past week, with a car load of potatoes.

Mrs. P. E. Chinn and daughters are this week moving to Kenosha, to join Mr. Chinn who has been employed there for the past year.

Wm. Herman of Lawton, Oklahoma, is here this week attending to business matters. It is his intention to purchase a home in this village and to return here to reside next spring.

Mrs. Mary King and son of Racine arrived Wednesday to be in attendance at the funeral of the former's brother in law, Truman Belcher, which is being held this afternoon.

The meeting of the Thimble club, which, according to former announcement, was to have been held at the home of Mrs. Lenora Hughes this (Thursday) afternoon has been postponed until the present epidemic is under control.

## BUYING BONDS IS THRIFT

Famous French Statesman Says Thrift Is Virtue of the People.

Deputy Justin Godart, in a recent speech on "The American Crusade," said: "Thrift, that virtue so characteristically French, so domestic, so modest, so sterling—thrift is the virtue which, during the terrible trials of the war, has not failed to yield us, according to our ever-increasing necessities, unsuspected means and resources."

We must place it in the first rank of our elements of resistance. It has been the part of the lowly in the economic outlay. Thrift! It is the virtue of the people, just as the Politi is the people's soldier, and like the Politi it enabled France to withstand the assaults of the barbarians."

Out of the hardships of the war America is recovering the ancestral virtue of thrift. That alone will abundantly repay us as a people for all the sacrifices we are compelled to undergo.

At the actual minute there is no duty for Americans that can compare with the buying of Fourth Liberty bonds. Thrift is good for the country; but first we must make sure that we have a country. We must beat the German feudalism. Never mind what you did on the early loans. That money is spent—for war preparation. The Fourth Loan is for fighting.

## WHAT THE WAR IS COSTING

Total Outlay for Two Years Ending June 30, 1919, is Estimated at \$36,696,702,470.

A recent article in The Outlook takes the position that "recoverable or productive assets" amounting to \$16,000,000,000 for the benefit of the American people stand against war loans at present authorized, amounting to \$24,000,000,000. It is estimated that the total outlay for the two years ending June 30, 1919, will be \$36,696,702,470.

The "recoverable assets" include \$10,000,000,000 authorized for loans to the allies; \$2,750,000,000 for ships and shipyards; \$1,000,000,000 for railways in France; army warehouses, \$228,000,000; domestic railways, financial and grain purposes, \$1,050,000,000; and various permanent investments, \$972,000,000.

These conclusions, reached by Mr. T. H. Price, are sustained by the reasoning of Sir George Paish and many other European economists. It is commonly assumed that the "gross cost of war," including all economic losses, loss of trade, destruction of property, dissipation of materials, excess consumption of commodities and the incidental waste of "utility" may be discounted about half to arrive at the "true net cost." On this basis the London Statist estimates that the real economic loss to all the belligerent nations will not exceed \$107,000,000,000 to the end of 1917. Since then, of course, there has been a tremendous destruction which it is impossible at the moment to approximate.

## Godmother to a Liberty Bond.

"My Renault tank, No. 06,644 has gone through the enemy lines three times, has dug deep holes in the German infantry waves and destroyed many machine guns. My tank is still going and we hope for more victories. But our machine is not yet baptized. It needs a name. Who wants to be godmother?"

This letter was written by the commander of artillery section 310 on the Marne front during the recent victory. Here's your chance. But there is a better chance nearer home: Be godmother to all the fourth Liberty bonds you can buy.

The Liberty Bond you buy is a "meal ticket" for a Fighting Yank.

Buy a Bond at "Reveille"—"Luck will follow you all day."

Mackinaws, all sizes for men and boys, at Webb's.

For sale—7 room house and barn on Main street. Inquire of A. M. Christensen. 5m1.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's.

Mrs. Wm. Wipper and daughter Emily of St. Paul are visiting relatives in this vicinity, being called to attend the funeral of Mrs. Fred Brown.

Judges of election were stationed at the various voting precincts Tuesday for the purpose of re-copying from the old registration books the names of voters into new books and to add any additional names which have come to their attention.

The Rt. Rev. Sheldon Munson Griswold, the Suffragan Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago, has postponed his visitation to Antioch until the first week in December. At this visitation a class will be presented for the Sacrament of Confirmation. Class meets every Saturday and Sunday at 4:00 o'clock p. m.

Brazil. Brazil was discovered in 1500 by Pedro Albuquer, the Portuguese navigator. It was colonized by Portugal early in the sixteenth century. In 1822 it became independent. From that time until 1889 it was an empire; since 1889 it has been a republic.



**P. B. JOHNSON**  
General Auctioneer  
Has the best judgment of values and gets the highest prices. Farm sales a specialty. For dates, call this office, or Phone 111-M  
Zion City, Ill.

## CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—My road mare, cheap. Inquire of Dr. Beebe. 51tf

FOR RENT—House on North Main street. Inquire of Mrs. E. Cabbon.

FOR SALE—Corn binders and binding twine. Inquire of C. F. Richards. 4

FOR SALE—Good second hand cook stove. Inquire of Bert Edwards, Antioch R. D. 2. 7w3

FOR SALE—Nine head of young heifers, one and two years old. Chas. Anderson, Antioch, Ill.

FOR RENT—The old McDougal farm east of Loon Lake, 200 acres. Inquire of C. E. VanPatten, Antioch, Ill. 49tf

WANTED—A middle age lady wishes work by day or week also will do plain sewing at home. Best of reference. Call phone No. 14.

FOR RENT—A farm of 160 acres, five and one half miles northeast of Antioch on the State line road, known as the late T. C. Kelly place. Possession given March 1. Can do fall plowing. For particulars write to Geo. B. Kelly, 1150 Lovell Ave., Chicago. w4

## PIANO TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about once a month. If you want me write or phone.

**EARL G. ALDEN,**  
121 Oakley Ave. WAUKEGAN, ILL.  
Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning \$3.00

**INGALLS BROS.**  
Waukegan  
OPTOMETRISTS  
Graduates of McCormick Optical College

EYES TESTED GLASSES FITTED  
ARTIFICIAL EYES

## THE BLUE TRIANGLE AT RUSSIA'S FRONT

The Blue Triangle clubrooms in Petrograd were in half shadow. A few scattered candles flung gleams as persistent and as vague as Russia's hope of liberty. A hundred Russian girls and six young men were guests of the first Young Women's Christian association in all Russia. It was a gala afternoon tea but it was dark because the winter days end at three o'clock and there is a restriction on the use of candles and kerosene as well as of electricity.

The girls were making merry even in the gloom of winter, the twilight and the tragedy of war. One slender white-faced girl with purple-shadowed eyes was merrier than all the rest. Her wit and ringing laugh were contagious.

"Sonya is wonderful tonight," one girl whispered to another as she stirred gently into her tea the one lump of sugar doled out carefully for the party. The Y. W. C. A. secretaries had been saving the sugar for months—putting aside at each meal one of the two lumps served with the coffee in the restaurant, that there might be a bit of sweet for this first party. There was no bread.

"Sonya is not drinking her tea," her pale little admirer went on, "yet she faints this morning at the factory and the forewoman said she was hungry."

"We're all hungry," was the monotonous reply. "It wasn't that." Something stopped the laughter and talk suddenly but the bush that fell in the dimly lit room was as joyous as the gaiety. One of Russia's greatest singers stood by the piano and lifted up her glorious voice filled with the tears and heartbreak that people at peace call thrills.

They went away early when the music was done—these sad-eyed, half-starved little guests of the Blue Triangle—for danger lurks in the dark of Petrograd streets, robberies and murders—sharp little by-products of a nation's chaos and a world at war. Sonya lingered after the others were gone. She was standing close by the secretary-hostess' chair when she turned from saying good-night to the last one of the other girls. The laughter had died out of the girl's eyes and the gaiety from her voice.

"Will you give me a note to the factory superintendent," she asked, "telling him I'm attending classes here at night?" She spoke in French, for she knew no English, and the secretary, no Russian.

"Yes, if it will help you." The secretary was glad to give her such a note but she was curious. "Tell me why."

"If he knows the girls are going to night classes he won't put us on the night shift. He will let us work days so we can come. Yesterday I asked for the night shift. Today I have changed my mind."

The secretary wondered. Sonya had not been in any of the classes. Had the bright little party given her an interest in the work of the association? Had the friendliness of the American secretaries reached her? Was it the music that had given her an impetus to study toward something beyond a factory?

"What is it that interests you?" the secretary asked her. "You are not in any of the classes now, are you? What is it you want to take up?"

"This morning I looked out the factory window," and Sonya's voice reminded the secretary of the call of a night bird before a storm. "Down in the courtyard was a crowd and three men were killed. Killed by the police—the bolshevik police, while I stood there and watched. They said they were anarchists. One was my brother. Another was my sweetheart. I cannot forget. Always I will remember I want nothing now but to carry on their work, and to do that I must study and learn—I must learn English and many other things. I want to go in all the classes. If the foreman at the factory knows I do that, he will help. He will let me work days."

In the dark, the hunger, the cold, and the terror of Petrograd, the Blue Triangle is sending out its shining invitation to the bewildered women and young girls of Russia. It is offering a little oasis in the midst of the chaos where they may come and rest and relax, play games, listen to music, study English, French, stenography, bookkeeping, or music, and as one tired girl expressed it, forget for the moment that they are in Petrograd. Most of the girls who gather at the sign of the Blue Triangle are bookkeepers and stenographers, but scattered among them are factory girls, domestics, and girls who never have worked.

"In Petrograd and elsewhere in Russia," says Miss Clarissa Spencer, world secretary of the Y. W. C. A. who started the work in Russia, "girls formerly employed in government offices come to us who have struck against the bolsheviks. They're out of jobs. They're hungry. One girl told me she couldn't take gymnast work. It gave her such an appetite. But they refuse to return to work for the bolsheviks."

Miss Helen Ogden, one of the Y. W. C. A. secretaries who was forced to leave Petrograd on account of the German advance, writes home that: "It's like living on the screen of a melodrama to be in Russia. Bullets and shooting are almost as familiar street sounds here as the clang of the street car and the honk of the automobile at home. Here we learn to live and work under frequent shooting and street battles and to flee only when we are told by the authorities that we must."

## Announcement

We believe that the druggists as well as other business men is entitled to reasonable hours.

We will close our store at 6:00 P. M. every evening, except Wednesday and Saturday, during the winter.

Open Sundays 8:00 to 10:00 A. M. and 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

We are at your service, however, day or night in case of sickness or emergency.

Residence telephone 176-J.

## King's Drug Store

Telephone 111-M. and Farmer's Line.

## ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

**SANO**

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch

MANURE SPREADERS  
LOW CORN KING



## Raise the Limit

EVERY farmer who has access to a pile of stable manure or who keeps live stock on his farm should have a Corn King manure spreader this year. Don't let power and help conditions keep you from raising as much as you can on every acre. Begin to use a Low Corn King spreader right after harvest, and fertilize your fields. There is no easier, surer, or better way to secure a paying increase in crops from every acre you plant. How would a thirty-bushel-to-the-acre increase in corn, or a ten-bushel increase in wheat look to you next year? All right, then buy and use a

## Low Corn King Manure Spreader

Three sizes—small, medium, and large. All narrow boxes. All steel frames with working parts of the spreader securely attached to the frame. Turns short. Drive from both rear wheels. Return apron driven by worm gear which insures even spreading up hill and down. Pull comes straight on steel frame. Solid two-inch rear axle working in roller bearings carries seventy-five per cent of the load. All-steel beater cannot warp, shrink, or rot. Built up to International Harvester standards of quality in every respect. Buy a Corn King spreader and use it. The increased yield from a few acres will pay for your spreader. Come in and place your order now.

Chas. F. Richards, Antioch, Agent.

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

24 North Dearborn St. Chicago.

DR. L. H. COULSON

Veterinarian

Both Phones Grayslake, Ill.

Important Bonds on Scotch Coast.

## COLLISION DURING A STORM

Twelve Thousand-Ton British Ship Otranto, Carrying American Troops, Sunk in Crash Between Irish and Scottish Coasts.

London, Oct. 14.—Upward of 400 American troops and members of the crew are missing after a collision between the 12,000-ton British steamer Otranto and another British vessel off Islay Island.

More than 1,000 were aboard the Otranto, including 700 American soldiers and a crew of nearly 300. Islay is one of the islands of the Inner Hebrides off the southwest coast of Scotland near North Channel, which separates Scotland and Ireland.

A hundred bodies have already been washed ashore.

The Otranto collided in a stormy sea with the steamship Kashmir. The collision was due to a failure of the Otranto's steering gear, it is reported. As the Otranto was being driven toward the rocky coast of the island British destroyers hastened to the rescue and did heroic work.

Most of the soldiers jumped overboard. The first destroyer picked up all she could possibly hold, being compelled to steam away when overloaded. This destroyer raced to shore with between 300 and 350 survivors.

Twenty soldiers that had jumped overboard were seen to be hurled by the sea against the island's rocks. They were later rescued while clinging to wreckage and were taken to Belfast.

The Otranto was hurled against the reefs before it was possible for the destroyer which arrived first on the scene to give further aid.

The Otranto was a vessel of 12,124 gross tons, built in 1909 and owned by the Oriental Steamship Navigation company. She hailed from Belfast.

The Kashmir is a vessel of 8,841 tons, built in 1915 and owned by the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship & Navigation company. She hailed from Greenock.

## YANK PRISONERS GET GIFTS

Christmas Packages for American Soldiers in German Prison Camps Go Free.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Christmas packages for American soldiers in German and Austrian prison camps must be received by the American Red Cross before October 15. Only one package will be sent to each prisoner and preference will be given to the package prepared by the prisoner's family. Each package must not weigh more than 11 pounds and should bear the soldier's name, regiment, the name of the prison camp and the province in Germany or Austria in which the camp is situated. Packages are to be addressed to Warehouse, Atlantic Division, American Red Cross, 20 East Fifteenth street, New York city. The name and address of the sender and the words "Christmas package for American prisoner of war," should appear on the package, which will be forwarded free of charge.

## U. S. FACTORIES MAKE GOOD

Build 3,000,000 Aerial Bombs in Five Months.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Quantity production five months after the first deliveries were made was the achievement of American manufacturers of aerial projectiles. Official announcement of this fact was made in connection with an exhibition of aerial bombs and torpedoes at the Aberdeen (Md.) proving ground.

First deliveries of the "demolition" and "fragmentation" bombs, the two types adopted for use by General Pershing's air service in operations against the German lines and towns, were made in April. Since then more than 3,000,000 of the projectiles have been turned over to the government, almost a sufficient number in the opinion of ordnance experts to meet the demands of any aviation program in contemplation.

## Woman Defies Austrians, Shot.

Paris, Oct. 12.—Accused of being Serbian spies, a mother and son in a southern Slav district of Austria-Hungary were condemned to death. The mother was to see her son hanged before she was executed. Turning to the judge when sentenced, she declared: "I am Serbian, therefore I am guilty."

## Dewey's Widow Buys Bonds.

Washington, Oct. 15.—By wireless Secretary Daniels flashed to all the navy the stirring message that Mrs. George Dewey had purchased seven \$1,000 fourth Liberty loan bonds in the name of the navy.

## Influenza Mask for Barber.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Jersey City health board distributed gauze masks to barbers, which must be worn for the duration of the influenza epidemic, while cutting hair and shaving.



Portrait of Capt. H. W. Skinner, which is one of the best he has ever had taken, has just been received from the other side. Captain Skinner, who is divisional commander of the Liverpool district of the American Red Cross, is doing some wonderful work, not alone for his country but for all humanity as well.

## TAX ON SPIRITS CUT

SENATORS HOPE LOWER RATE WILL ADD TO REVENUE.

Levy Fixed at \$6.40 a Gallon—Rates on Beer and Wine Stand.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Resuming revision of the war revenue bill the senate finance committee considered the beverage sections and reduced the tax of \$8 a gallon on distilled spirits used for beverage purposes as provided in the house bill to \$6.40 a gallon. The doubled rates on beer and wine were approved.

The present rate on spirits for beverage purposes is \$3.20 a gallon, which the committee established as the rate for distilled spirits used for nonbeverage purposes, such as manufacture of perfumes and medicines. Instead of the \$4.40 tax proposed by the house on that class.

Reduction of the beverage rate from \$8 to \$6.50 per gallon on distilled spirits, it was stated, is expected to stimulate both consumption and withdrawal from bonded warehouses, and thereby increase the \$795,000,000 which the house proposed to raise from this source.

The probable effect of the pending national prohibition legislation was considered, Chairman Simmons said. In revising the intoxicating beverage rates, whether national prohibition becomes effective July 1, it was believed by the committee that the lower rate on distilled beverages would increase federal revenues.

The pipe line rate was increased. It was explained, because recent freight rate increases have not reached the private pipe line operators and the higher tax is designed to equalize the oil transportation situation.

Insurance tax features were passed over temporarily.

## YANKEE PLANES STOP HUNS

Allied Armada of 450 Repulse Attack in Greatest Air Battle of History.

London, Oct. 15.—Agency dispatches tell the story of how an enemy counter-attack was wiped out by "an American-allies airplane armada," as one paper describes it. One account places the number of machines at 450, calling it the greatest air battle in history. American guns on the ground were credited with shooting down 32 enemy planes.

Fires suggest a further enemy retreat before Pershing's army.

The Paris Mail says scattered units of Von Bohn's army are abandoning their arms as the Bulgarians recently did.

## INJURED IN U-BOAT ATTACK

Capt. H. R. Cone, in Charge of Naval Airship Service, Was on Torpedoed Ship.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—Capt. H. R. Cone, in charge of the American naval airship service, was among the passengers of the steamship Leinster, which was sunk by a German submarine. Captain Cone is suffering from a broken leg.

## Cholera Sweeps Berlin.

Basel, Switzerland, Oct. 12.—Cholera is slowly spreading in Berlin, notwithstanding the preventive measures taken, a Berlin dispatch states. Seventeen cases were reported October 8, and 15 deaths occurred from the disease.

## Martial Law in Constantinople.

Paris, Oct. 15.—A rumor was circulated on the Paris bourse that Constantinople had been declared under martial law. Ottoman values jumped three and four points. Turkish securities were in great demand.

## Page Home Critically Ill.

New York, Oct. 15.—Walter Hines Page, retiring American ambassador to Great Britain, arrived here from England critically ill. He is suffering from heart disease. He was brought ashore on a stretcher.

## LET FOCH DECIDE. PARIS DEMANDS

Military Should Announce Conditions of Suspension of Arms.

## COMMENTS ON GERMAN NOTE

Some See in Reply to Wilson Hope of Germans That It Will Result in Cleavage Between Allies.

Paris, Oct. 14.—"Let them address themselves to Marshal Foch," is the consensus of editorial expression in Paris newspapers over the reply of Germany to President Wilson's questions.

The reply is considered here to indicate that Germany's diplomatic front is as flexible as her military front.

Some of the commentators find the reply so worded as to show the hope of the Germans that it will result in cleavage between the allies. General La Croix in the Temps says: "Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's conditions is an avowal of defeat. Foch is the sole judge from the military point of view and will know how to exact the necessary guarantees and what territorial occupations must be imposed."

Almost all the newspapers express similar views.

In addition to recalling Bismarck's ruthless methods in the 1871 armistice, it is pointed out that when the Germans in 1914 sought to secure France's neutrality Germany was not willing to accept France's word, but demanded to be permitted to occupy Toul and Verdun as a guarantee.

In its earlier survey of the reply the Temps says:

"The form of the reply is submissive. Germany admits our victory. Let us rejoice. But the formation of the reply is crafty. Germany attempts to dodge all the consequences of her defeat. Let us beware. In appearance Germany accepts President Wilson's demands. In reality she introduces two restrictions which annul everything."

"She accepts President Wilson's points, but as bases, not as conditions. To accept conditions closes debate; to accept bases opens debate."

"The pretense that the present German government has been formed through agreement of a great majority of the reichstag," the article continues, "says nothing. The same thing was said after the formation of the Hohenzollern regime has only changed its label."

La Liberté says: "Our military command alone is qualified to decide the measures to be imposed."

"Germany has lost the war," says L'Homme Libre, Premier Clemenceau's newspaper. "She has repudiated and not repudiated. By the single solitary fact that she desires to engage in conferences over an armistice she proves that she is in urgent need of a suspension of hostilities. She asks a cessation of hostilities as an admission that she is through."

## YANK CAPTURES OWN FATHER

Parent Was on Visit to Germany When War Broke Out and Was Forced Into Army.

Paris, Oct. 12.—American soldiers were rounding up a pocket of straggling Germans when a big private from the middle West recognized one of their prisoners as his own father. The father had been back in Germany on a visit when the war broke out and had been drafted. The father explained with frantic gestures to the son that he was fighting for the Hun against his will and they marched off arm in arm—the father to be delivered a prisoner behind the lines.

## SECRETARY BAKER IN U. S.

War Department Head and Aide Reach an Atlantic Port—Gorgas in France.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 15.—Secretary of War Baker, John D. Ryan, director of aircraft production, and Brigadier General Hines, chief of embarkation, arrived here, after a tour of the American front in France. The party left immediately for Washington. It was stated Surgeon General Gorgas, one of the party accompanying Secretary Baker abroad, had remained in France.

## Hint That Kaiser Is Out.

London, Oct. 15.—The words "the German government" appear seven times in the text of the German note. It is noted there that usually the form used was "the imperial German government" and it is asked: What does the omission of the word "imperial" signify?

## Civil Power Rules Huns.

London, Oct. 15.—German military power has already been placed under civil control in a complete and permanent fashion as far as politics is concerned, according to an interview with Matthias Erzberger, the centrist leader.

## Tuberculosis Unit in Rome.

Rome, Oct. 15.—The American Red Cross tuberculosis unit for Italy arrived here in charge of Dr. William C. White of Pittsburgh, head of the tuberculosis bureau of the Red Cross. The unit includes doctors and nurses.

## GENERAL MANOURY



General Manoury, in an address to a delegation of French and American officers who presented to him a medal of himself in recognition of his great victory on the Ourcq, said: "The American army in taking Montfaucon has accomplished one of the most admirable exploits of the war."

## HUNS SINK 3 BOATS

TWO AMERICAN AND ONE JAPANESE TORPEDOED.

Total Loss of Life Is Estimated at About 900—Some Americans Are Lost.

London, Oct. 12.—The Dublin mail boat Leinster has been torpedoed, according to the Exchange Telegraph company. It is believed that about 400 persons perished.

An Atlantic Port, Oct. 12.—The American steamship Ticonderoga, an overseas service cargo carrier of 5,130 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk on its way to France, probably with a heavy loss of life. Twenty survivors of the ship, wounded or suffering from exposure, were brought here by a British vessel.

The remainder of those aboard the Ticonderoga, said to number about 250, were reported to have perished. It was said that the ship's boats were shelled by the submarine, accounting for the wounded among the survivors.

Seventeen of the survivors were American soldiers, being part of a detachment detailed to care for horses which the ship was transporting.

Exactly when and where the Ticonderoga was torpedoed could not be ascertained on account of censorship restrictions.

New York, Oct. 12.—The American steamship Deepwater, 8,500 tons gross register, has been sunk, presumably by an enemy submarine, according to information received in shipping circles here.

A British Port, Oct. 12.—The Japanese steamship Hiranu Maru of 7,035 tons gross has been torpedoed and sunk. It is feared that 201 of the 320 aboard were lost. Among the victims were two nurses, three Japanese women and seven children.

## HUN TROOPS TO QUIT POLAND

Prince Max Reassures the Polish Regency Council.

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—Prince Maximilian, the German imperial chancellor, has telegraphed to the Polish regency council, now meeting at Warsaw, assurances that he "is firmly resolved to shape the relations between the German empire and the newly arisen kingdom of Poland in a spirit of justice and understanding of the vital interests of both sides."

"I will exert myself," he continues, "for the speediest removal of the burdens of occupation that still exist and will give orders for the realization of this without delay."

## BANK ROBBERS SLAY CITIZEN

Bandits Take \$5,000 and Fight Off Turtle Lake (Wis.) Residents in Pistol Battle.

Turtle Lake, Wis., Oct. 12.—One citizen was killed and \$5,000 in currency was obtained by four bandits who blew the safe in the bank here and escaped after a pistol battle with a dozen residents.

## Parsons Fells Eighth Plane.

With the French Armies, Oct. 12.—Edwin Parsons of Springfield, Mass., flying at the front with a French squadron of aviators, has brought down his eighth German machine, says a dispatch.

## Italians Take El Bassan.

Rome, Oct. 12.—Italian troops pushing northward in Albania entered the city of El Bassan Monday afternoon, crushing stubborn Austro-Hungarian resistance. The Italian war office announced.

## U-BOAT MENACE IS NOW GREATEST

Sir Eric Geddes Tells Members of Pilgrim Society of Danger.

## SAYS NEED NEVER GREATER

First Lord of British Admiralty Calls on U. S. to Speed Destroyers and Anti-Submarine Devices—War to Just Peace.

New York, Oct. 10.—Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the British admiralty, asserted the U-boat menace today is "greater than it ever was."

Speaking at a dinner given by the Pilgrim society, Sir Eric said that within the last few days he and Vice Admiral Sir Ludovic Duff of the British navy had discussed the situation with Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, and that "complete unity of view" had been reached. He said:

"It is with Mr. Daniels' full concurrence that I make this statement, that there is no greater service that can be rendered by the civilians of the United States today than to expedite the output of destroyers and anti-submarine craft and appliances of every description."

"Your secretary of the navy is pressing upon contractors and workmen the naval order 'Full speed ahead' in this work of paramount importance."

"There is no greater need today than for the utmost naval effort against the great offensive of the submarine now materializing and which the allied navies will defeat as they have defeated every other effort of the enemy. But that defeat can be assured only if this need is recognized and the wants of the two navies supplied."

Sir Eric declared it is the British admiralty's opinion that the U-boat menace "comes and goes" and that today it is not dead. He warned:

"Indeed, it is greater today than it ever was. The effort is greater than ever. I think we are approaching a point where submarine warfare is again the weakest front of the allies."

Sir Eric said that, while he must resist the temptation to allude to the political situation, there were two things he was convinced had not changed. He said:

"One is our absolute loyalty to those nations associated with us, and the other is our determination to continue the war and not be diverted until we have secured the only peace which could justify all this terrible suffering and destruction brought about by the iniquity of our common enemy."

"We must not relax the muscles of our fighting arm nor our war effort in any anticipation of an early peace. To do so would render any discussion prolonged and less satisfactory."

## MUST KEEP UP FULL SPEED

Secretary Says Peace Talk Shall Not Interfere With the Liberty Loan.

Washington, Oct. 10.—"Whatever be the result of the peace proposals, the war department must proceed at full speed with men and supplies, and the people must support the army until the boys are back with the fruits of victory safe and assured."

Secretary of War Baker, home from a seven weeks' intensive study of the western battle line, brought the above tidings to a nation discussing the Teuton peace reply.

## FRENCH CUT FINN RELATIONS

Calling of German Prince to Throne Brings About Break With the Paris Government.

Paris, Oct. 10.—France has broken off the semi-official diplomatic relations which have existed with Finland. It is officially announced. The action was taken because the Finnish diet, having by a coup d'etat substituted a monarchy for a republic, called a German prince to the throne. French interests in Finland will be in charge of a consular agent at Helsinki.

## ILLINOIS THEATERS CLOSED

Fight on Influenza Shuts All Places of Amusement and Some Schools.

Chicago, Oct. 10.—All theaters in Illinois, including moving-picture houses, will be closed for an indefinite period.

The action was ordered by the executive committee of the emergency commission recently created to combat the influenza-pneumonia epidemic.

## Capture Nish; Push Beyond.

London, Oct. 10.—After capturing Nish on Saturday Serbian forces took possession of the enemy's positions north of the town, according to the Serbian official statement. French cavalry have occupied the Bela Palanka.

## K. of C. Club Opened in Paris.

Paris, Oct. 10.—The new Knights of Columbus club for allied soldiers was opened by Edward L. Herrin, general commissioner for Europe of the Knights of Columbus, in the presence of several prominent Americans.

## Helpless as a Baby

Bent Like an Old Man and Suffered Terribly—Quickly Cured by Doan's.

Jan. Bleumke, Jr., 2553 Courtland St., Chicago, Ill., says: "I was down with my back suffering from lumbago. I walked like an old man, all bent over. My back pained terribly and when I moved my arms my back hurt. I finally had to go to bed and just felt sick all over and was helpless as a baby. My kidneys acted too frequently, the secretions were scanty and highly colored. I had terrible pains in the back of my head and I felt drowsy all the time. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and soon felt one hundred per cent better. When I finished the one box I was entirely cured. The pains left my back and head and my kidneys acted normally. I am glad to recommend Doan's to other kidney sufferers."



Mr. Bleumke

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Soothe Your Itching Skin With Cuticura

All Druggists; Soap 25c, Ointment 25c & 50c. Telegram Sample each free of "Cuticura," Sept. 5, 1915.

## Difficult Classification.

Teacher—Tommy, to what class of the animal kingdom do I belong?  
Tommy—Dunno, teacher. Pa says you're an old hen and ma says you're an old cat.

Stop the Pain.  
The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic Acid is applied. It heals quickly without scars. 25c and 50c by all druggists. For free sample write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

## HAVE LITTLE TIME TO THINK

Air Fighters Must Be Constantly "on Edge," and Not Infringently Make Terrible Mistakes.

Indicating some of the thrilling features of a battle in the air and to the death between belligerent fliers, one British pilot said:

"When with an accompanying roar a German plane goes whirling down, dizzily groping for the crater-studded earth, its engine out of order, its mechanism out of action or one of its complements hors de combat, it is followed with the persistence of a hawk."

"Sometimes the game is for one machine to make a sudden dive at another; sometimes it is to suddenly commence climbing out of an assailant's reach; sometimes it is a case of trying to get the foe into the observer's field of fire; but whatever the idea may be for the moment, hunter and hunted are both in deadly earnest."

"The slightest error of judgment may at any moment send him like a stone spinning to the earth, with a velocity that can only be described as terrible. In the mad excitement of the moment, time and again Hun plane has encountered Hun, British, British, with results that need hardly be dwelt upon."

## Might Be Too Much for Him.

Southern Parson (to convert)—Doesn't think you'll keep in the straight an' narrer path now, Sam?

Sam—I reckon I kin, pshaw, ef dey ain't no watahmillon patches along de road.—Boston Evening Transcript.



When the morning cup is unsatisfactory

suppose you make a change from the old-time beverage to the snappy cereal drink

**INSTANT POSTUM**

You'll be surprised at its cheering, satisfying qualities and delightful flavor. It's all health—no caffeine.

Try a Tin

## FOCH'S TROOPS PUSH TOWARD GHENT IN NEW BIG DRIVE

French Push North to Cut the Route of Enemy in Flight.

### VICTORY ON WHOLE LINE; FOES MAY BE TRAPPED

Great Bastion of the German Line Is Taken by the Allies—British Are at the Gates of Douai—Many Towns Captured.

London, Oct. 15.—A terrific attack, delivered by picked allied troops in Flanders, has swept the Germans back five miles over a wide front and may cause the collapse of his whole defensive system here. Although official reports were lacking, it was clear from the front indicated the allies were close to the outskirts of that enemy bastion in the north.

Among the towns reported captured is Roulers, while it is said that French troops alone have taken more than 3,000 prisoners.

The allied attack appears to have been on a front of more than 25 miles, the heaviest onslaught being delivered at the north end. Roughly, the battle front extends from the region of Roulers southward to Douai.

The offensive, launched after the Germans had withdrawn many troops to the Cambrai-St. Quentin front and over to the Champagne and Argonne, may be one of the most telling of the war. A pronounced gains here would mean the German evacuation of Bruges, the submarine base, Ghent and other Belgian cities.

In the capture of Roulers, it is reported, the allies pressed on and have advanced their line eastward to Ischem and Lendelede, which lies only four miles northwest of Courtrai, an important German rail head.

Laon and Le Fere Fall.

London, Oct. 14.—Laon, the anchor of the whole German battle line on the west front, has been cast off by Ludendorff under Foch's terrific pressure from four sides, and the whole German southern front is in precipitate retreat.

The city is in allied hands. The French have entered its outskirts and not a single German is left in the town.

Only two lines of retreat are still open to the huge German force in the Laon pocket—estimated at a quarter of a million—that to Hirson and to Metz. The Germans cannot stop now until they have fled to the approaches of these places, which means that their flight must continue for between 30 and 50 miles northward.

With the southern pivot gone, Lille, the northern hinge, practically "hangs in the air," and the retreat must presently extend over the whole 100-mile front between the north of Reims and the North sea.

Douai, the "crutch" south of Lille on which that stronghold has been leaning for weeks, is falling. Unofficially the British are reported fighting in its suburbs.

La Fere Also Captured.

La Fere, which was to Laon what Douai has been to Lille, has been occupied by the French. It lies a little more than twelve miles northwest of Laon. The French there are driving hard and fast after the Germans, while Debeney's French First army to the north may at any moment sweep across the Oise and dash to the Laon-Hirson railway via Guise to cut off part of the mass of troops now clogging this avenue of escape in its flight.

Almost due west of Laon Gouraud's army north of Reims has crossed the Aisne and is smashing against the left flank of the German Laon army, threatening to cut the other rail of retreat between Laon and Metz.

Huns in Wild Retreat.

London, Oct. 12.—The Germans evidently are retreating from Douai.

The British have captured St. Albert and thus are within seven miles of the main German lateral line of communication, the Valenciennes-Lille railway.

The enemy is retreating on the whole front from the Soissons-Laon road to Grand Pre, north of the Argonne forest, and also from the north bank of the Sulphe river in Champagne.

North of Reims the French Fifth army is holding both banks of the River Sulphe and has captured Bertcourt.

Italian forces played a brilliant part in the magnificent attack of the Fifth army, which also resulted in the capture of Courtenay and Troyon, south of Laon.

Huns Leave Flemish Coast.

North of the Scarpe river, in the direction of Douai, the British have passed the Drocourt-Quent line and

## POLO TO LEAD POLISH ARMY

General, Deserter From Austria, Takes Oath to Lead Unit in France.

With the American Army in France, Oct. 10.—Within earshot of the roar of the artillery at the front, but in a tree-dotted part of France unmarred by battle, General Polo, who, as a captain in the Austrian army, fought against the Russians in 1914, was sworn in Sunday as commander in

reached the Lens-Douai railway in the vicinity of Beaulmont, and at Query-La-Motte, farther north, have arrived at Henin-Liétard, on the Douai-Cambrai road.

Latest allied reconnaissances show the Germans have nothing of a military nature about and nothing in the air along the Flemish coast. The Germans are blocking the harbors of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Le Cateau Is Captured.

London, Oct. 11.—The defeated Germans continue to flee eastward from the "Impregnable Hindenburg line." The allies are pursuing them, foot and horse, into the open country.

The official report, from General Haig said that the British had captured Le Cateau, the great railroad base.

The advance in the last two days has reached nearly twenty miles at some points beyond the positions between Cambrai and St. Quentin which the enemy boasted never could be broken.

Three hundred thousand Germans are fleeing without attempts to make a stand except by the small parties of machine gunners which they left behind as a rear guard. Even these are not making the fight which they did in the earlier days, but are deserting their posts in many cases as the allies draw near.

The German retreat has spread far to the north. The British between Lens and the Scarpe have reached the line roughly placed at Viry-en-Artois, Ael-Les-Equerchin and Rouvroys. Saulbaumin and Novelles, to the east of Lens, have been captured.

On the south of the Anglo-American front the French are keeping up their rapid advance to the east of St. Quentin. Early in the day they had passed Fontaine, Notre Dame and Beaurieux.

Result of Other Battles.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The German army in full retreat with the allies at their heels.

This movement is regarded as the first step in the great general retreat of the Germans, which now seems inevitable, for it is doubtful whether General Ludendorff has such fortified positions on the Upper Oise and the Sambre canal as to permit him to resist the exploitation of the victory of the last two days on the allied side.

The success in the Cambrai-St. Quentin section of the front was in a large measure made possible by the splendid achievements of General Gouraud's men and the Americans from Reims to the Meuse. Because a break in that part of the front would have much worse consequences for the enemy than anywhere else, the Germans concentrated most of their reserves there.

Germans Wilt Under Fire.

With the American First Army, Oct. 10.—French and American troops in their attack east of the Meuse have advanced more than three and a half miles in some places.

The American troops fighting west of the Argonne forest were west of Cornay on the Aire river, having effected a junction with the French from the south. The operation was progressing.

It has been ascertained that three out of four German divisions facing the Americans at the beginning of the offensive have been withdrawn and replaced by fresh troops.

The converging attacks on the Argonne height yesterday were preceded by an unusually strong artillery bombardment which lasted all night.

Attacking under cover of the morning darkness, the French and Americans caught the Austro-German communications by surprise and advanced more than a mile and a quarter in the initial rush. With the coming of daylight the resistance stiffened, but the allies shoved ahead and made great inroads into the enemy lines at some points.

Progress in this sector is extremely important as it removes the danger to the American flank along the Meuse and has routed out German artillery nests which made the American positions on the river uncomfortable.

British and Americans Gain.

London, Oct. 10.—British and American troops drove forward on the line from the Scarpe river to St. Quentin (a front of nearly fifty miles of trenches) and gained between five and eight miles.

In Tuesday's attack alone, the allied troops made 11,000 prisoners and captured 200 guns, it was announced, and the prisoner toll is mounting hourly.

The fall of Cambrai, the great bastion of the Hindenburg line, that has been isolated for days, was announced. For all practical purposes the allied troops now hold the Cambrai-St. Quentin railway.

Allies Batter Way Through.

London, Oct. 9.—British and American troops launched a great offensive on a front of about fifteen miles between Cambrai and St. Quentin at dawn.

Among the more important towns already reported taken are Villers Outreaux, Esigny and Plesnois, the latter within three miles of the great German railroad of Bohain.

## Canadians Loan Is On.

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 10.—Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, opened the campaign for the second Canadian Victory loan with a speech in Winnipeg. A minimum of \$300,000,000 was asked by the minister. The selling campaign will begin October 23.

With the French Army in the Lorraine Area, Oct. 15.—In a literal transport of joy the 6,000 inhabitants remaining in Laon rushed to the gates of the city to greet General Mangin, who made his entry into the city.

Chief of the Polish army. The ceremony took place in the presence of the First Polish division, 80 per cent of whose members are Poles from the United States.

## PRESIDENT WILSON REJECTS ANY PEACE WITH THE KAISER

Declares Autocracy Must Go, Submarines Quit, and Murder Rule End.

### REPLY FINAL; ALLIES WILL DICTATE TRUCE

Inform German Government That There Will Be No Armistice With a Brutal, Military Advisers to Govern the Process of Evacuation.

Washington, Oct. 15.—In a forceful rejoinder, rejecting the Teutonic proposals for a compromise, President Wilson informed the German government that peace will be dictated by the United States and the allies.

Wilson's Reply to Note.

The text of the president's answer follows:

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the Reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the 8th and 12th of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments.

Huns Must End Crimes.

"He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety.

"Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain, not only, but very often of their very inhabitants.

"The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

"It is necessary, also in order that there may be no possibility of misunderstanding that the president should very solemnly call the attention of the government of Germany to the language and plain intent of one of the terms of peace which the German government has now accepted. It is contained in the address of the president delivered at Mount Vernon on the Fourth of July last.

Must End Atrocities.

"It is as follows: 'The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotency.'

"The power which has hitherto controlled the German nation is of the sort here described. It is within the choice of the German nation to alter it. The president's words just quoted naturally constitute a complete precedent to peace, if peace is to come by the action of the German people themselves.

"The president feels bound to say that the whole process of peace will, in his judgment, depend upon the definiteness and the satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental matter.

"It is indispensable that the governments associated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they are dealing.

"The president will make a separate reply to the royal and imperial government of Austria-Hungary.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration. (Signed) 'ROBERT LANSING.' 'MR. FREDERICK OEDERLIN. 'Charge d'affaires, ad interim, in charge of German interests in the United States.'

## Press Beyond Nish.

London, Oct. 15.—After capturing Nish on Saturday Serbian forces took possession of the enemy's positions north of the town, according to the Serbian official statement. French cavalry have occupied the Bela Palanka.

## Joy at Laon.

With the French Army in the Lorraine Area, Oct. 15.—In a literal transport of joy the 6,000 inhabitants remaining in Laon rushed to the gates of the city to greet General Mangin, who made his entry into the city.

## FOREST FIRE DEAD MAY NUMBER 1,000

PROSPEROUS SECTION OF MINNESOTA IS LAID WASTE BY CONFLAGRATIONS.

### REFUGEES FLOCK TO DULUTH

Cloquet, Moose Lake, Kettle River and Many Other Towns Are Destroyed—Rescuers Find Burned Bodies of Many Victims.

Duluth, Oct. 14.—Disastrous forest fires that swept through northeastern Minnesota Saturday and Sunday caused about a thousand deaths and laid in ruins a large section of that part of the state.

Latest estimates place the death list at close to 1,000. Hundreds of persons are more or less seriously burned, thousands are destitute and homeless and the property loss will run into many millions of dollars. At least a dozen towns and cities were destroyed. The worst blazes were at Moose Lake, Kettle River and Cloquet. In Moose Lake and immediate vicinity it is estimated more than 300 persons perished in the flames. Between 300 and 400 coffins have been ordered sent to this town alone.

A dangerous fire is reported to have developed in the vicinity of Schultz Lake, a summer resort, twenty miles northeast of here. All means of communication with that district have been destroyed. Persons familiar with the district said there is little chance for loss of life there, but the property loss may be heavy.

Although countless small fires were burning throughout the district today and the more serious blazes had died down considerably during the night, a revival of the seventy-mile-an-hour gale of Saturday would bring further horrors and add greatly to the tragedy.

200 in Duluth Morgues.

Duluth morgues have approximately 200 charred bodies and officials estimate that several hundred more dead men, women and children are scattered throughout the fire region.

It is estimated that 40,000 persons are destitute.

Cloquet, Brookston, Brewster, Corrona, Adolph, Thompson, Arnold, Moose Lake, Kettle River, Twigg, Rice Lake and Wright have been wiped out. Refugees declared this afternoon that charred bodies were seen in these towns as they were fleeing from the fire zone. Scores of homeless and hundreds of settlers' homes have been destroyed.

The property and timber loss will total many millions, and will surpass that caused by any of the historic fires of previous years which have swept this region.

Every hour adds to the horror of the disaster and each hour brings additional names to the list of dead.

At Moose Lake a correspondent saw seventy-five bodies piled in a fire-gutted building. On a road leading out of Moose Lake at least 100 bodies were strewn here and there. A relief worker reported that in a root cellar between Moose Lake and Kettle River there were thirty bodies piled in a heap.

Adlt. Gen. W. F. Rhinow of St. Paul, who arrived in Moose Lake to supervise relief work in the devastated north country, estimated tonight that more than 300 lives were lost in Moose Lake and its immediate vicinity. Between 300 and 400 caskets have been ordered shipped to Moose Lake by the adjutant general for distribution in that district.

Up to Necks in Water.

Most of those who escaped death at Moose Lake bought their lives by risking drowning, standing up to their necks in the lake all night, with waves driven by the gale sweeping over them. Efforts to reach Kettle River, Minn., a town of 300, near Moose Lake, were unavailing at last reports, and several hundred may have died there.

The Duluth armory was packed with refugees yesterday. The fact that many of them were slightly burned caused rescue workers to fear the death list would be even greater than the present estimates. Private homes were thrown open to the victims. More than a score of women in delicate condition are in local hospitals.

The fires around Duluth caused more than \$1,000,000 in damage. The Country club and the massive Children's Home are in ashes. Automobile parties dashed through the fire to reach the Nopemung sanitarium, where all the 190 tuberculosis patients were rescued. Several of the machines caught fire, but there were no casualties.

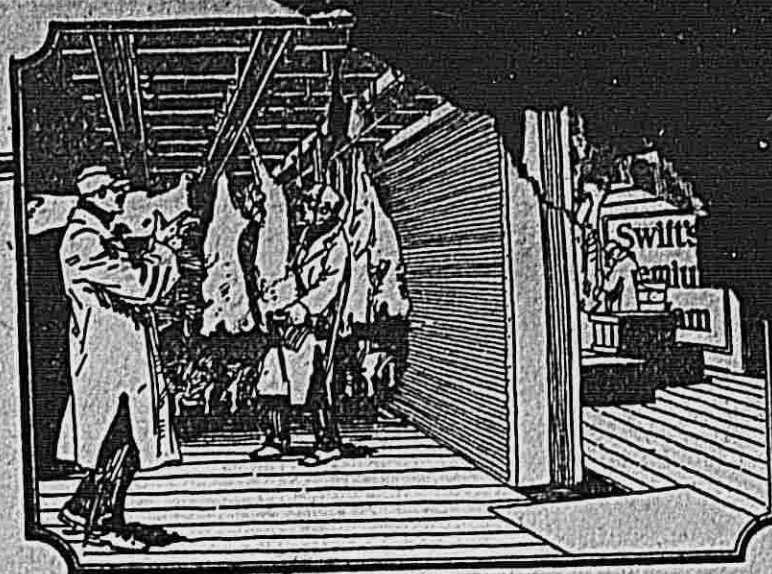
Woodland and Lester park, Duluth recreation centers, were swept by the flames. The Cobb school, Northern Pacific yards, 75 houses in the Coolman addition, the Duluth Log company's yards and scores of scattered houses also were consumed.

## Tired of Them.

"I'm surprised that you welcome me so warmly," said the seedy visitor. "Why?" asked the editor. "I must admit that I have a poem to show you." "I inferred as much, and that's why I welcomed you warmly. It might have been a plan to run the war,"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## A Strenuous Pair.

"There goes a spanking team." "I don't see any horses about." "Who said anything about horses? I mean my pa and ma."



## Ice Boxes on Wheels

Refrigerator cars for carrying meat are ice boxes traveling on wheels.

Most people in America would have to go without fresh meat, or would have to pay more for what they could get, if it were not for these traveling ice boxes.

Gustavus F. Swift, the first Swift in the packing industry, saw the need of these traveling ice boxes before others.

He asked the railroads to build them. The railroads refused. They were equipped, and preferred to haul cattle rather than dressed beef.

So Gustavus F. Swift had to make the cars himself. The first one was a box car rigged up to hold ice. Now there are 7,000 Swift refrigerator cars. Each one is as fine an ice box as you have in your home.

Day and night, fair weather and foul, through heat and cold, these 7,000 cars go rolling up and down the country, keeping meat just right, on its way to you.

Thus another phase of Swift & Company's activities has grown to meet a need no one else could or would supply, in way that matched Swift & Company ideas of being useful.

When you see one of these Swift & Company cars in a train, or on a siding, you will be reminded of what is being done for you as the fruit of experience and a desire to serve.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

**Lend the Way They Fight Buy Liberty Bonds**

### What She Was Doing.

Young Mrs. Fusserly was going to learn to knit socks for soldiers as a part of her patriotic duties. And, moreover, she was going to surprise her husband by her accomplishment. Hubble caught her one day laboriously struggling with what might have been a nice laprobe for a child's coat, but was an alleged sock instead. "What in the world are you making there?" he asked, manlike. "I'm doing my bit," was her reply. He returned in the evening just in time to see her tearfully unraveling the last stitches of the sock. "H-m-m-m," he remarked, heartlessly. "At noon I find you doing your bit. In the evening I find you undoing it."

### British Darling.

Richtofen, the famous German aviator, now dead, once described how an English machine one night came down from a height of 150 feet, through a fusillade of gun fire and a blinding glare of searchlights to bomb a German airfield with deadly effect. Richtofen considered it "tremendously plucky that the man didn't swoon, but came straight on in accordance with his plans."

## GOOD-BYE BACKACHE, KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

For centuries all over the world GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They are pleasant and easy to take. Each capsule contains about one dose of five drops. Take them just like you would any pill. Take a small swallow of water if you want to. They dissolve in the stomach, and the kidneys soak up the work. It cleanses your kidneys and purifies the blood. It makes a new man, a new woman, of you. It frequently wards off attacks of the dread and fatal diseases of the kidneys. It often completely cures the distressing diseases of the organs of the body allied with the bladder and kidneys. Bloody or cloudy urine, sediment, or "brickdust" indicate an unhealthy condition.

Do not delay a minute if your back aches or you are sore across the loins or have difficulty when urinating. Go to your druggist at once and get a

### Awful Word.

A few weeks after school began six-year-old Jack announced at the dinner table: "A boy at the school today said a bad word." "Oh, dear," said mamma, "he ought to be ashamed." "Yes, and the teacher said she'd have to punish him if he ever said it again." "What did he say?" asked daddy. "I can't tell you, daddy. It was awful bad." "Really?" "Just awful, awful bad. I wouldn't say such a word." Then suddenly lightening, as if with a new idea: "But I'll spell it for you. It is g-t-t!"

### Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcherson* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland cares less for travel than any other European sovereign.

## NEWS

**Important**  
Bonds on  
ernmer

**Important**  
Swastika  
at  
Coast

Mr. and Mrs. A. Turner have both been ill this week.

Mrs. L. Holdorf entertained relatives from Beloit Friday.

Mrs. Cliff Pacey and son Floyd are very ill with influenza.

Miss Fleming and Mrs. McDonald were in Wilmot Thursday.

Mrs. Rudolph and Raymond and Miss Faber were in Salem Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Imeson of Hebron were recent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. T. Loftus.

Mrs. Hegeman and Mrs. Faulkner spent Sunday with Mrs. Winn at Richmond.

Mr. Sabin of Watertown spent several days this week visiting Wilmot relatives.

W. Carey, Irving, Grace and Blanche drove to Madison and Kilbourn the first of the week.

Mr. Goddard of the Madison University, inspected the U. F. H. school on Wednesday.

Mrs. Dobyns and Gene and Mrs. Jackson of Waukegan spent Thursday at W. Carey's.

The barn on the Wm. Mathers place at Silverlake was burned to the ground Tuesday.

Lieut. Earle Darby is in an English hospital recovering from a wound received in action recently.

John Kanis Jr., died at his home on Tuesday. He leaves a widow and one son. Death was due to influenza.

Miss Healy is visiting at the home of her parents at Waterford during the closing of the Wilmot graded school.

Mrs. F. Beck was called to Kenosha last week by the serious illness of her son-in-law Mr. Meyer with pneumonia.

John Hayward of Trevor died at his home Tuesday, a victim of influenza. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Mrs. O. E. Lewis spent Thursday at the Burroughs home. Mrs. Lewis is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Wilbur Lewis and son from Evanston.

All church services were dispensed with in Wilmot Sunday and the schools were closed until the epidemic is better controlled, than at present.

Mrs. McGuire spent Friday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Runyard. Her sister Mrs. Dowell of Chicago has been visiting at Channel Lake of late.

Mrs. James Carey and mother, Mrs. John Ludwig are under the care of a trained nurse this week and both are very ill with influenza at the Ludwig home in Silverlake.

Mrs. A. G. Pacey last week was called from Lake Geneva to the home of her daughter, Mrs. Earl Shales to help care for Mrs. Shales and her husband who were ill with influenza.

Alfred Reynolds drove to Kenosha Saturday. Mrs. Reynolds is still at the Peterson home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are recovering nicely from their recent illness with influenza and pneumonia.

Mrs. Fuzon is at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. E. Wright until influenza epidemic is under control and the ban on public entertainments lifted. Mrs. Fuzon's company the Old Home Singers, will open in the east.

Mrs. Howard Herrick of Chicago, died the latter part of the week from the effects of influenza and pneumonia. The funeral was held in Chicago on Monday of this week. She leaves a husband and two small children to mourn her loss.

Madeline Swenson was severely injured in a runaway Monday morning when her horse became frightened in passing through Wilmot and tore down main street, colliding with a milk wagon throwing her to the ground. Her face was badly cut and bruised but she was most lucky in having no broken bones. Madeline was taken to the W. Carey home for the day but was able to return home at night.

One of the saddest funerals ever held in the community occurred at the Holy Name church Monday morning at ten o'clock when Russell, the only son of John and Kate Ludwig of Silverlake was buried. Russell had been ill but a few days with Spanish influenza when it turned to pneumonia and despite the best of care and attention he died Saturday morning at nine o'clock. The funeral services at the church were private just the immediate relatives being present, but a large concourse of friends gathered in the cemetery for the last sad rites at the grave. Father Brasky gave a most eloquent and comforting talk there and spoke especially of his mother and sister Mrs. J. Carey, who were both too ill to be present. Russell Ludwig was born Feb. 28, 1900, at Silverlake and has spent his life in that town. He was a very likable boy and leaves a host of friends to regret his untimely death. He is survived by his mother, father and one sister. The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved family in this time of severe trial and trouble.

Mrs. Susan L. Brown, wife of Fred Brown and daughter of Mrs. Peter Strang of Millburn, died Sunday of pneumonia at her home at Bean Hill. Private funeral was held Wednesday with burial at Millburn cemetery. Besides the above, she leaves a daughter, 3 sisters and 3 brothers to mourn her loss. This community extends sympathy to the bereaved family.

Uncle Eben.  
"A lazy man," said Uncle Eben, "wouldn't be so bad if he didn't allow a lot of other folks to knock off for the sake of sociability."

Siamese Musical Instruments.  
The Siamese have an instrument which they call the rannt, a species of harmonicon, with 17 different wooden keys, united by cords and resting upon a stand, each strip of wood giving a different note. The instrument is played with two wooden hammers.

Quit Your Spattering.  
To prevent an automobile spattering mud upon pedestrians there has been invented a flexible metal ring to be attached close to a tire.

Deep Sea Creatures.  
An interesting little creature of the deep is the lancelet. It ranks about halfway between a fish and an invertebrate. Among its many peculiarities is the absence of a distinct head. The mouth is in the middle of the body, and is surrounded by tentacles. At great depths shrimps have been found that have luminous bodies. When put into the aquarium, they lose their light-giving properties. Scientists believe the Creator made these creatures luminous to give them light in the dark depths of the sea.

## WILMOT

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## AUCTION SALES

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the Clemons Conkey farm, situated 3 miles south of Wilmot and 6 miles east of Richmond, on

Tuesday, Oct. 22  
Commencing at one o'clock sharp, the following property to wit:

26 head of live stock—10 milch cows, 8 2-year old heifers, 2 calves, gelding, 7 yrs old, wt 1600; bay mare, 7 yrs old, wt 1600; gelding 7 yrs old, wt 1200; 8 spring pigs.

McCormick grain binder, Deering corn binder, Gale gang plow, Moline sulky plow, John Deere sod plow, John Deere sulky cultivator, Buckeye seeder, International hay loader, McCormick mower, McCormick hay rake, John Deere pulverizer, 2 hay racks, 1 set drags, bob sleigh, hay fork, 2 sets double harness, 2 sets hay rope and pulleys, Hinman milking machine, a number of milk cans, grindstone, corn sheller, 2 tank heaters, 2 log chains, 200 bu barley and other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms: 6 months at 6%.

Anton B. Anderson, Prop. Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer. W. H. Morgan and John Nett, Clerks.

## Chancery Notice.

STATE OF ILLINOIS )  
COUNTY OF LAKE ) ss

Circuit Court of Lake County.  
December term A. D. 1918.

Margaret Rottmayer vs. William G. Rottmayer Jr., in Chancery No. 9345.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said William G. Rottmayer Jr., defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed her Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the court house in Waukegan, in said Lake county, on

the first Monday of October A. D. 1918, and that Alas Summons issued out of said Court, returnable on the first day of the December term A. D. 1918, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway, Clerk. Waukegan, Illinois, October 14th A. D. 1918.

William A. Deane, Complainant's Solicitor.

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Notice is therefore hereby given to the said William G. Rottmayer Jr., defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed her Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the court house in Waukegan, in said Lake county, on

the first Monday of October A. D. 1918, and that Alas Summons issued out of said Court, returnable on the first day of the December term A. D. 1918, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway, Clerk. Waukegan, Illinois, October 14th A. D. 1918.

William A. Deane, Complainant's Solicitor.

STATE OF ILLINOIS )  
COUNTY OF LAKE ) ss

Circuit Court of Lake County.  
December term A. D. 1918.

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